

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 9, 1911

NUMBER 2

Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

PROVIDENCE Roving Machinery, with their Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Silver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

1911 PROSPERITY

The first 5 weeks in 1911 brought us orders for 10,128 Northrop looms.

About four-fifths of these are to replace old looms; nearly all are for mills in the North.

They include looms for weaving a wide range of fabrics and of highest quality.

The best Northrop loom bobbins and shuttles are made by the Northrop loom manufacturers. Look for our name on your shuttles and bobbins.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPEDALE, MASS.

J. D. CLOUDMAN, Southern Agent

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ATLANTA, GA.

Send a Messenger

We have heard machinery manufacturers of New England say that they did not need to advertise in the South as their Southern representatives visited the mills. They apparently did not realize the vast difference in the area covered by the Southern cotton mills and those of New England.

A salesman can travel from Boston and visit any New England mill and return the same day. By reason of the excellent railroad service and the trolley systems he may visit many mills in one day.

A southern salesman can reach Boston in the same length of time it takes him to travel the length of North Carolina, and by reason of poor train schedules, he frequently is limited to one mill per day. It is very expensive to reach isolated mills and good business is frequently lost by neglecting them.

By hard traveling a salesman might visit all of the mills of the South in six months, but very few attempt this.

Why not send a messenger to every mill in the South every week? Let the Southern Textile Bulletin be your messenger and you will get results.

The mill people of the South read the weekly textile journals which carry the news of the mills and they will read your advertisement every week if it is carried by the

**Southern
Textile Bulletin**
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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HELINDONE COLORS

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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
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Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

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MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 1

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 9, 1911

NUMBER 2

Cotton and Manufacturing Statistics

THE number of spindles in the United States in 1910 was 29,188,945, and exceeded the total for 1909 by 611,848, or only 2 per cent. The comparatively small number of spindles added since 1907 is attributable in part to the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton-manufacturing industry, which began with the financial depression of that year and culminated in the more acute condition brought about by the shortage in the supply of cotton the past season.

The domestic raw cotton exported during the year ending August 31, 1910, amounted to 6,484,429 bales of 500 pounds each, valued at \$460,868,020. Of this cotton 38 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 30 per cent to Germany, and 15 per cent to France. The exports to Japan are interesting, more because of the remarkable variations in the quantities for the different years than because of the development of the trade. This may be explained by the fact that when the price of American cotton is comparatively high Japan reduces its imports of raw material from the United States and increases its imports of Indian cotton. The exports to Canada amounted to 120,744 bales in 1910. The decrease in the exports to Russia is accounted for in part by the increased production of cotton in Russian territory and by the importation of Persian fiber.

The supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1910, was 12,188,024 bales, a decrease of 20 per cent under the previous year. The loss of 3,124,864 bales in the supply for 1910 practically equals the difference between the 1909 and 1908 cotton crops of the United States. Although the production of cotton in India was about 650,000 bales in excess of that of the previous year, nearly all of this increase was required to offset the loss in the crops of Egypt and of other foreign countries. The total quantity of cotton imported into the United States during the 12 months ending August 31, 1910, amounted to 172,075 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this cotton 20,880 bales were re-exported, leaving in the country 151,395 bales, valued at about \$15,500,000. This is an important decrease of 14,056 bales from the number in 1909. Nearly all the cotton imported is Egyptian, used largely in the manufacture of

thread, knit goods, and machine lace; and Peruvian, which is used as a substitute for wool. Recently a number of manufacturers have been experimenting with Chinese cotton in the production of upholstering materials and knit underwear. The direct importations from China for the cotton year 1910 amounted to 7,129 bales, and from India (used among other purposes for mixing with the American fiber in the manufacture of cheaper grades of goods) 8,756 bales, a large increase over any previous year.

The quantity of cotton consumed during the year ending August 31, 1910, was 4,798,953 bales, compared with 5,240,719 bales in 1909, a decrease of 8 per cent. The average weekly consumption of cotton in the United States in 1910 amounted to about 92,000 bales, compared with 108,000 in 1909, 87,000 in 1908 and 96,000 in 1907.

The total value of exported cotton goods of domestic manufacture for the year ending June 30, 1910 amounted to \$33,398,672, whereas the imports of cotton manufactures into the United States during the same period amounted to \$66,473,143 in value. Of the cotton manufactures exported during 1910, \$10,402,094 represents the value of un-

bleached cloths; \$1,351,040 the value of bleached cloths; and \$8,519,674 the value of dyed, colored, or printed cloths. The exports of American yarn and thread amounted to \$463,404, of which 36 per cent went to South America, 29 per cent to China, and 24 per cent to Canada. Our trade in yarn and thread with the Far East is insignificant.

The growing interest of Central and South American countries in the cotton manufactures of the United States is gratifying, and suggests the advisability of a careful study by the manufactures of this country of the conditions and possibilities of trade in those localities. The most noticeable expansion in the exports of cotton manufactures for the past year was in the goods sent to the Philippines, the value of which amounted to \$2,936,398, as compared with \$1,059,042 for 1909. Of the total value of cotton manufactures exported, \$4,733,566 went to Europe; \$12,972,522 to Canada, Mexico, and other countries of North America; \$3,359,926 to South America; \$11,633,251 to Asia; and the remainder, \$699,407, to Africa.

The annual exports of cotton manufactures are subject to wide fluctuations. Those for 1910 were valued at about three-fifths of the

amount reported for 1906, which was \$52,944,033. This decline is due primarily to a falling off in the exports to China (which decreased from \$29,814,075 in 1906 to \$5,847,392 in 1910) and affords a striking illustration of the necessity for wider markets for American cotton manufactures. The industrial importance of American cotton is illustrated by the fact that not less than 9,000,000 persons are employed in its production and handling and in the industries for which it furnishes the raw material.

American goods are regarded as worth 15 to 25 per cent more than the products of Japanese mills, which are being sold in China and Manchuria at the low prices of 1908, when raw cotton was selling at about 10 cents per pound in the United States. It is stated that, because of cheap labor, Japan can manufacture fabrics from American-grown cotton at a cost 10 to 25 per cent less than the American mills. The average daily wage of men in Japanese cotton mills is 23 cents, of women 16 cents, and of children 8 to 10 cents. In view of this condition and of England's strong hold on the trade of the Orient, the hope of American manufacturers in this market lies in expanding their trade in special brands of goods which already hold a commanding position in the East because of quality and popularity. A number of mills in the United States manufacture valuable brands of export sheetings, which will be in demand so long as their quality is maintained. Although American exports to China and Manchuria are falling off, those to our possessions in the East are increasing on account of a favorable tariff and those to the Latin-American countries on account of closer commercial relations.

Welfare Work at Durham.

The Durham Hosiery Mills have secured the services of a trained nurse for the purpose of attending employees who may be ill or to render whatever medical attention is deemed necessary.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville Pillow Co., manufacturers, corner of Preston and Market street, damaged \$500 by fire. Fully insured. The fire will not interfere with business.



Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The main office of the Southern Textile Bulletin is now located in room 1119 on the 11th floor of this building.

Electric Drive in Textile Mills

It is the purpose of this paper to deal especially with employment of electric power, derived from hydroelectric systems of distribution, for the operation of textile mills. It is impossible in a paper of this kind to go very fully

BY A. L. MILMOW BEFORE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

plant of 25,000 spindles on moderately fine work, which requires a power equipment of about 1000 h. p. The figures which follow are for everything included in a mill that

is chargeable to the power plant:

Electric Drive.

Group drive throughout, all 2300-volt motors. Power delivered at 2300 volts.

Transformer house and switchboard room.....	\$1,000.00
Beltting	1,300.00
Motor support	400.00
Shafting	8,000.00
Boilers	1,200.00
Boiler setting	350.00
Boiler room	1,650.00
Reservoir	1,800.00
Piping	900.00
Motors	10,560.00
Transformers for low voltage motors, 2 to 5 kw.....	126.00
Transformers for lighting, 1 to 50 kw	383.00
Switches for motors	300.00
Switchboard	1,500.00
Wiring and installation, including lighting.....	4,000.00
Freight on electrical apparatus	428.00
	\$33,897.00

Mechanical Drive.

Boiler room, engine room and chimney	\$16,000.00
Engine, 24-rope wheel, compound	17,500.00
Engine foundation	2,000.00
Boilers	6,000.00
Boiler setting	1,800.00
Smoke breeching	770.00
Condenser, pumps and heaters	2,520.00
Reservoir and crib	6,500.00
Steam power piping	6,000.00
Ropeway and extra sprinklers	2,000.00

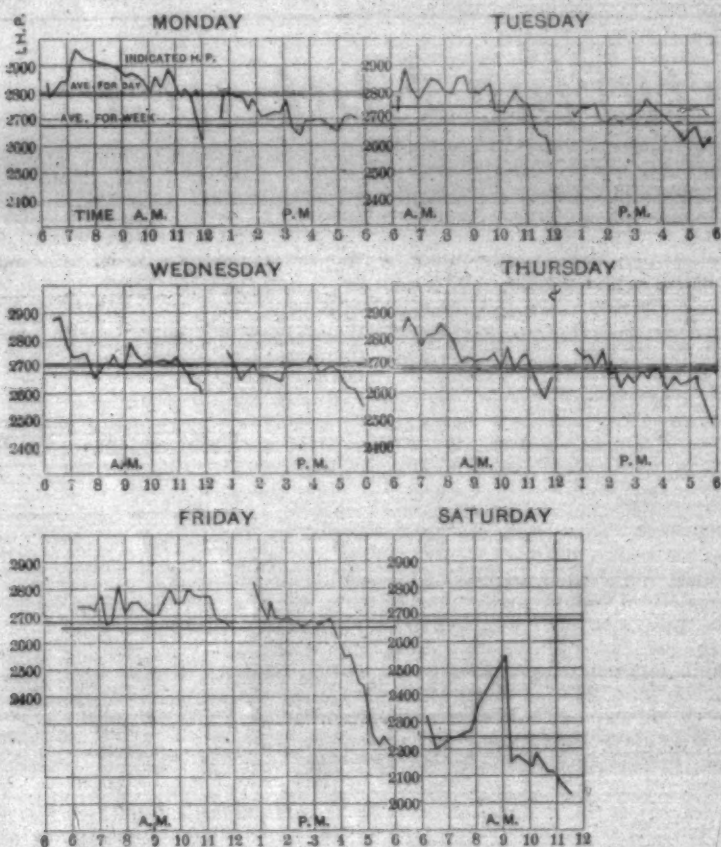
Shafting and structural steel work	\$2,053.00
Rope	600.00
Beltting, main drive and counters	1,300.00
Lighting generator, belting and switchboard	1,000.00
Marine engine generator, 10 kw., and switchboard....	1,000.00
Lighting wiring, 2-wire system	2,000.00
Total	\$79,043.00

From the table it will be seen that the total cost of the power plant for steam drive would be \$79 per h. p., while the cost for a similar electric equipment is \$33.90 per h. p., or a saving of \$45.10 per h. p. of plant capacity where the electric drive is used.

It is to be noted that all costs are included in these estimates, though it is quite usual for advocates of steam drive to take for its first cost only the costs of engines, boilers, piping, etc., neglecting such important items as building chimneys, belt-ways, condenser reservoirs and other items which are essential to steam drive, but which are not required where a mill is electrically driven. This difference in cost should enter into the cost of power, taking the interest and depreciation at 12 per cent, the lowest possible figure. However, it is obvious that if this amount of money were expended in producing textile machinery the earnings would certainly exceed the 6 per cent included in this figure as an interest charge.

Cost of Operation.

The cost of steam power in a textile mill is very difficult to determine. Fig. 1 shows a series of en-



into detail, and no attempt will be made to discuss the forms of drives, kind of motors or, in fact, any other technical details, since any one of the more important ones would require a special paper to do it justice.

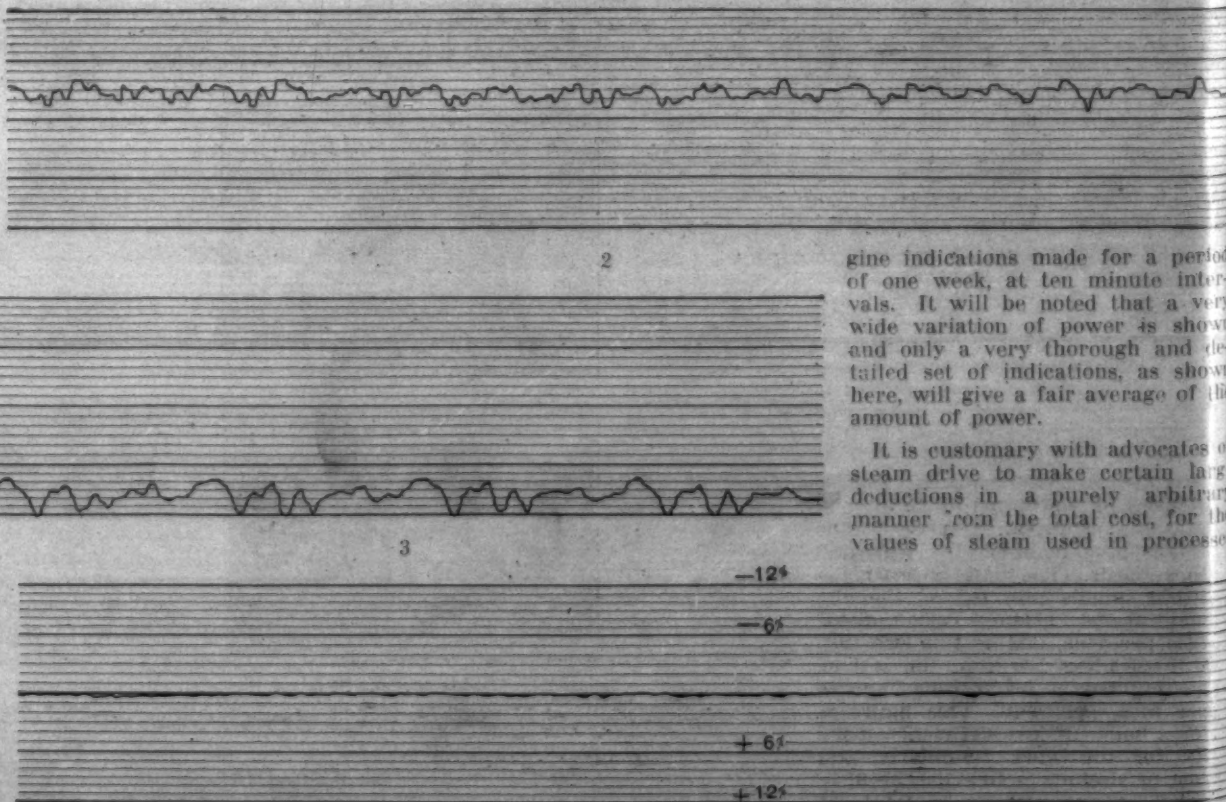
This paper aims to treat the subject from a broad, general viewpoint, with particular reference to its commercial aspects, and especially in comparison with the old

forms of steam drive.

The general branches of the subject which will be taken up are first cost, cost of operation, production as affected by balancing and speed and general remarks.

First Cost.

The references which follow will be to new mills especially equipped for electric drive, insofar as first cost is considered, and not to mills already equipped with steam power. The figures are based on a

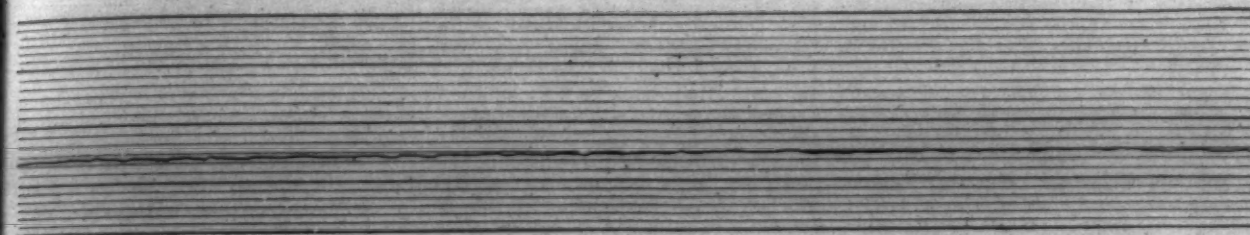
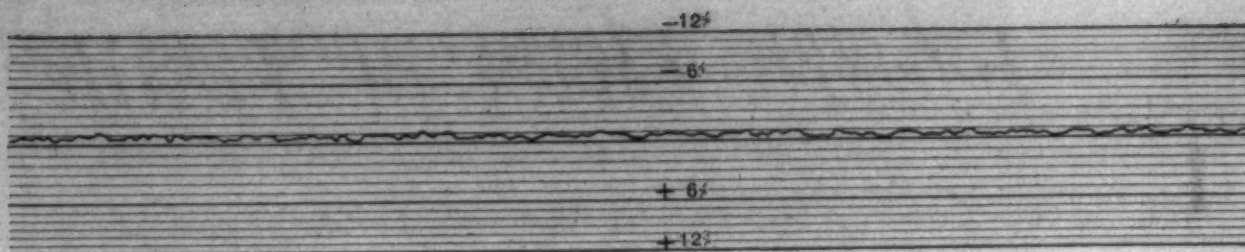


gine indications made for a period of one week, at ten minute intervals. It will be noted that a very wide variation of power is shown and only a very thorough and detailed set of indications, as shown here, will give a fair average of the amount of power.

It is customary with advocates of steam drive to make certain large deductions in a purely arbitrary manner from the total cost, for the values of steam used in processes

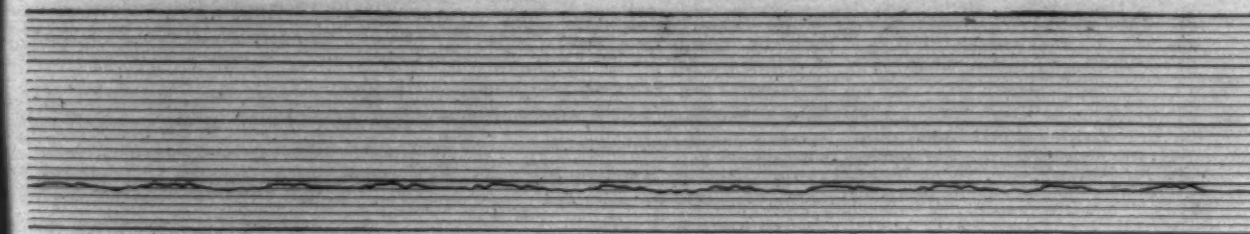
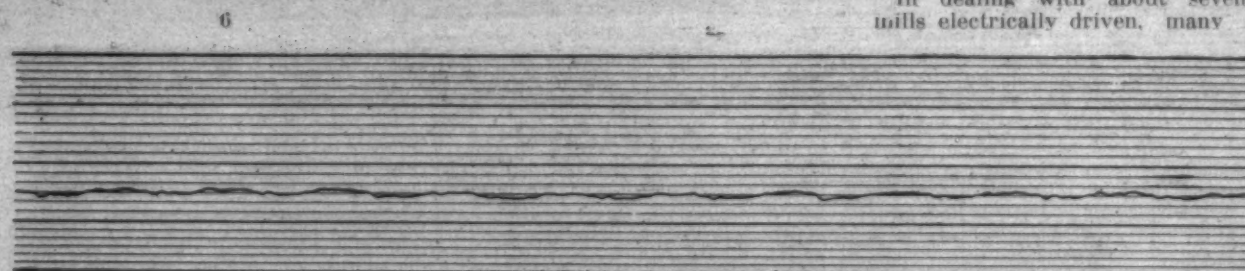
of manufacture other than for power, such as dye-house operation, heating and slashing, and then to divide the remainder by a factor obtained by taking one or more engine indications.

It will be seen from Fig. 1 that it is obviously erroneous to take any value for the total horse power of a mill other than an average taken approximately as shown; even this to obtain perfectly accurate results should extend over a long period



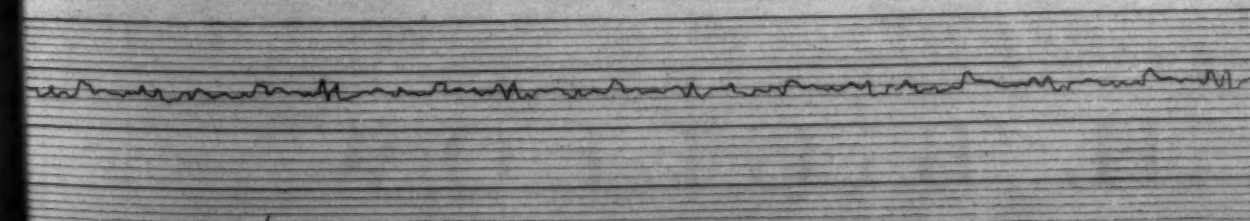
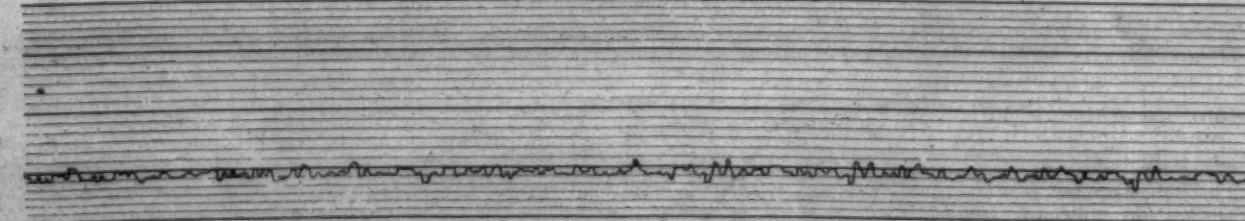
embracing all the seasons of the year, as there are many variable quantities involved, such as the temperature of the mill, which varies with the seasons, the humidity of the air, and even the nature of the cotton staple.

These factors cause an extreme variation of power during, say, a year's period of as much as 20 per cent, and this variation is very noticeable in a day's or a week's run, as will be seen by the varia-

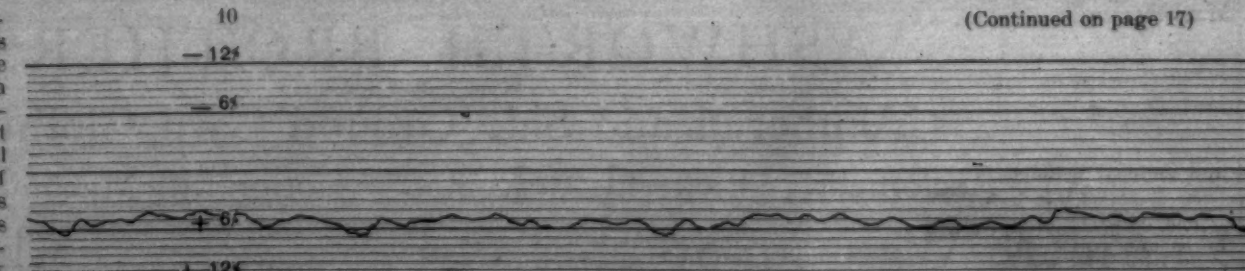


tions of power as shown in Fig. 4 on that part of the curve corresponding to Monday

On account of using the same boilers for power and for other purposes it is difficult to obtain accurate figures on the cost of dye-house, heating, and slasher operation in a steam-driven mill. Where boilers are used for making tests it is usual to use a large power boiler which runs in an underloaded condition and hence inefficiently, and the steam is often carried in long



systems of piping before it is utilized. In electrically driven mills it has been possible to segregate these costs. The cost of heating a 10,000 spindle mill is, for the climate of the Piedmont region, about \$250 per year, and as this size mill will use about 500 h. p., the cost of heating may be taken to be 50 cents per h. p. per year. This figure is for a boiler of just sufficient capacity for the work. Similarly, the cost of slashing is found to be \$1.40 per h. p. per year, or a total of



\$4.90 per h. p. per year for heating and slashing. Of course, this figure varies with the class of work, but it applies to work using an average of about No. 30 yarn. The figure commonly taken in estimating steam horse power cost is about \$4.00 per h. p. per year, which is entirely too high. For these reasons it is very difficult to determine any accurate cost of the steam power on the horse power-year basis.

In dealing with about seventy mills electrically driven, many of

which have been converted from steam to electric drive, it is found that no two present identical conditions, and even when a mill is changed to electric drive, the opportunity of improving speed, etc., is usually taken advantage of, and the mill is generally reorganized to an extent that precludes the possibility of a direct comparison.

It has been found, however, that where the machinery in a converted mill has been kept intact and the

speed kept constant, and where accurate records of engine indications prior to the change have been kept (which is rarely done) a saving in the power required is effected, though most mills when making this change take the opportunity afforded of improving production in one or more ways and thus increase the power required. The manner of operating a mill is also important in determining the amount of power

(Continued on page 17)

Points About Spinning Rings

THESE are different kinds of rings, some containing one flange and others two, but those with two flanges are mostly used, for the simple reason that they can be turned over and used as new rings. Many spinners claim that when rings are turned over the surface has contracted rust, besides they claim that when the ring is forced into the recess in the upper part of the holder the surface of the ring is roughened. All experienced spinners know that the above claims are wrong, because from what we have already said, it should be clearly seen that the traveller travels on the inside of the flange as was explained. To prove the above, take a badly worn ring, and the inside will be found wavy, while the outside will be almost new, which proves that the traveller does travel on the inside of the flange, and that any roughness upon the outside surface of the ring, caused by the holder, will not affect the traveller. As it looks to the writer, the use of single flange rings is a waste of money, and the claims against the double flange we think have been proven worthless, and you will find in most cases where the overseer will put up a strong argument against turning rings over on account of the small nicks that may be caused by forcing the ring in the upper part of the holder, that they themselves will allow the rings to become ruined by allowing the help to break off travellers with clearer boards, bobbins and top rolls. When travellers require changing, they should be pulled off and not broken off. A small hook should be used, and the point of the hook should be placed under the traveller and then the hook should be pushed towards the centre of the ring. In most all our cotton mills to-day the travellers are pulled off with a small hook, but they are pulled from the outside, and from what we have said it should be seen that this method will affect the path of the traveller more than when the travellers are broken off. When a traveller is worn it will be found by putting the forefinger on the traveller, inside the ring and the thumb on the outside, then moving the finger to the left the sharpness on the right

hand side of the traveller can be detected. Now if we imagine the traveller to be pulled off by pulling the traveller to the outside of the ring, it can be seen that this sharp place will cut a nick in the inside of the ring—the very path of the traveller. On the other hand, it is well known that the traveller travels on the inside of the ring and that very small nicks on the outside of the ring will have little or no effect upon the path of the traveller; so by pulling the travellers off by pushing the hook towards the centre of the ring, the inside of the ring will be saved, as also the outside, because the traveller never wears on the outside of the ring but remains in a smooth condition. Remember this, that a poor ring will destroy enough travellers every five or six months to pay for a new ring, not considering the amount of waste that will be made from the spindle, and poor yarn besides. Many builders advocate crowding a small piece of tallow between the neck of roll and stand in order to keep the bottom steel rolls well lubricated. We know from experience that using tallow in any form is bad for spinning and all rolls should be oiled. The chief aim of every good spinner is to avoid oiling the rings. All builders of ring frames advocate this, because such a practice has been found to be detrimental to the spinning.

But the above is just what happens when tallow is used, for the reason that the spinners are continually taking a small portion of this tallow to put on a dry top roll then they will replace a broken traveller without even wiping their hands, thus oiling the ring. When such conditions exist in any spinning room, it will be found that so many ends will have the proper tension and so many will whip. From what we have said that using tallow on the rolls will eventually injure the rings. One point the writer wishes to convey to the manufacturers, and that is, to not take so much notice of most selling agents. Most of these men unconsciously cause many hours of worry to many overseers. For instance, it was only a few days previous to this writing that the writer had

the pleasure to have about one hour's talk with a Fall River mill treasurer. He said that he had just been given a good idea from a selling agent, which he thought would save the mill much money. The following is the idea: Spinners should be taught to feel of their travellers every time an end is pieced, and when any roughness is found on the right hand side of the traveller, (chiefly where the wear comes) to pull the worn traveller off. All ring spinners will tell you to-day that the chief defect in a ring spinning room at the present time is poor help. Again, the demand of most manufacturers for the greatest possible production from the machines causes him, in most cases, to lose sight of the fact that the help in this department is much poorer than it was years ago. So we must give a spinner as many sides as possible to make a fair wage, and in many mills, most spinners are given more sides than they are able to run, consequently, the quality and quantity of the work suffers. From the above, it should be seen that manufacturers do, as a rule, take too much notice of selling agents, because most spinners will agree with the writer, that it would be almost an impossibility to carry out such an idea. The poor help is noticeable, particularly in prosperous times, when the manufacturers are running their front rolls at a maximum speed, and constantly calling for as much work as possible from their plant. Of course, this is only natural for the manufacturers to do, as it is well known that increased production means larger earnings, but it must be said that in a good many instances, it is carried to extremes and there is no doubt that the majority of the bad work from this department comes from such practice. These are the things that should be considered, and besides it is doubtful if it is possible to train help to be so skillful, because there are very few employed in a ring spinning room that can detect a worn traveller. The best way to do when a selling agent claims that the carder or spinner is a poor man, is to have him meet the carder, or spinner, and let him point out the defects to these men, and

give them a chance to defend themselves. All up-to-date manufacturers know to-day that all machine builders give in their catalogues tables for production for both warp and filling which are altogether too high for the quality of cotton used in most mills, still it was only a short time ago that these very men, whom the writer refers to above, advised the manufacturers to follow these tables, claiming that they could if they had charge of the room. Rings are supported by holders, which may be either of cast-iron, known as the box ring holders, or steel plate. Holes are cut in the ring rail for the reception of the holders, and the holes are made slightly larger than the outside diameter of the holder. The reason for this is to provide a ready means of making any necessary adjustment, thus the holder with the ring can be moved together to any position within certain limits, and at the same time held in position by the screws that fasten the holder to the ring rail.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

Chinese Wages and Cost of Living

The following statistics of wages, price of foodstuffs, etc., relate only to this consular district, which embraces about 50,000 square miles of territory and at least 20,000,000 inhabitants. Daily wage rates, in United States currency, are: Machinists, 40 to 75 cents; blacksmiths, 38; carpenters, 25; electricians, 40; stonemasons, 15; bricklayers, 15; moulders, 60; plasterers, 20; stonecutters, 25; farm laborers, 30, and common laborers, 20 cents.

The cost of foodstuffs such as the natives use are as follows, in cents per pound: Fresh pork, 15; salt pork, 10; sausage, 7; ham, 20; flour (foreign), 3 1-2; flour (native), 2 1-2; sugar, 4; tea, 15; rice, 3.

The character of fabrics usually bought by the natives cost, per yard, about 6 cents for muslins, 7 1-2 cents for calico and 25 cents for woollens, while their cloth shoes cost about 40 cents per pair.—Consular Reports.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St.

Charlotte, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Discussion Page.

Editor: I have received a copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin and am much pleased with it.

I am glad to note that you will conduct a discussion page for I consider such a page to be of great value to all cotton mill men and especially to those who are trying to learn enough to rise to higher positions.

I hope there will be many discussions upon live subjects and wish you much success.

R. H.

Length of Lap.

Editor: Will some one tell me how to figure the length of lap on a Kitson lapper which has the following gears: knock off gear 60, knock off driver 18, worm gear 35, worm calendar gear 80, drop shaft gear 13 opposite end of the drop shaft 14 large lap roll driver 73, small driver 18, lap roller gear 37, diameter of lap roller 9 inches. If some one will explain to me how to figure the length of lap from these gears, I will be under many obligations.

Young Carder.

Drafts.

Editor: It is my idea that if we want good strong yarn we should get the cotton through the card as rapidly as possible, which means light quick carding, a light lap, a short draft and a fast doffer.

If you will notice yarn made with a card draft of 100 you will see more fibers projecting from its surface than from yarn made with a card draft of 85.

This is because the wire gets in more work than is good for the staple and a lot of it has the ends broken and is made short.

On drawing frames the draft should never exceed the doubling and I have found that giving the second drawing a slightly shorter draft than the first drawing increases the strength of the yarn.

In many mills we find the card room running ahead of the spinning but I would prefer to shorten the drafts which would balance this up and in most cases give better running spinning and stronger yarns.

I would like to hear from some of the others upon this subject.

S. L. T.

Shuttle Sucking.

Considerable discussion has arisen recently relative to the objectionable practice of threading shuttles by sucking the weft thread through the eyes and passages. As shuttles are at present constructed, it would be difficult to devise another method so completely handy, quick, or efficient. In our opinion the practice is a filthy one, and extremely injurious to the health of the operatives. Especially is the latter the case when colored goods are being woven, as, in addition to the injurious

fluff, dust, etc., there are the small particles of dyestuffs which are rubbed from the yarn in its frictional contact with the passages, and which accumulate in varying quantities. A Home Office regulation which will effectually stop the practice, is as necessary as that in force in relation to the locking of the cylinder covers of carding engines, or the promised one dealing with the removal of dust from cardrooms. The health of the operatives should be the first consideration, and we are assured that on the satisfactory settlement of the question the majority of manufacturers will not only acquiesce, but will do all that lies in their power to bring about the beneficent end sought. We do not think, however, that the question is one which will be lightly or quickly settled, and great care should be exercised to avoid the possibility of imposing what may turn out to be onerous duties upon the manufacturer or the weaver. Many of the devices which have been lately devised do not hold out much promise of ultimate success. The ideal shuttle, to our minds, is one which cannot under any circumstance be threaded by suction, however applied. If mechanically-

affected suction will serve to thread a shuttle, then a quick intake of the breath will answer the same purpose, and we shall find many of the weavers reverting to their original practice as handier and more readily performed. Each of the many self-replenishing looms—in which fresh weft has been introduced into the shuttle—have of necessity to employ a self-threading shuttle, and a number of these have been extremely ingenious in construction. Moreover, such shuttles have been highly successful in operation. This being the case, does it not appear possible to find not one, but a number of shuttles which will meet the demand. It must be understood that it is impossible to thread such shuttles by suction, and, further, those used in connection with automatic weft-replenishing looms will thread themselves automatically either during the first passage of the shuttle across the loom or at the latest on its return journey. Cost is an important consideration, and it must be admitted that these shuttles are at present higher than are those in common use. But, given the demand, the price should automatically decrease, and if it is made imperative that shuttles of this character are to be generally employed, we have no doubt that they will be constructed and sold at very little, if anything, above the price for those ordinarily constructed. Such questions as weakening the shuttle by cutting a slit in the tip, the possibility of such slit engaging the threads of the warp and breaking them down, and ineffective drag on the weft will be easily settled. The main point is to

provide a shuttle which cannot be threaded by suction, as it is our belief that the weavers, should the opportunity be afforded, will not readily discard a practice at which they are so efficient, and which enables them to so readily draw the weft through the eyes and passages. Not only in this country, but in the United States, Canada, and on the Continent this question is receiving attention, and we do not doubt the early solution of the difficulty will be forthcoming. We sincerely hope so.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

Artificial Lace.

Mechanism and chemistry combined have furnished us with a new product—artificial lace. The general public has heard little about it, but the lace manufacturers of Lyon, Calais, and Caudry have for some time past been much perturbed over this unexpected competition to which they will have to submit. Artificial lace is in effect a manufacture of a very simple nature. There is no weaving employed in its production. The machine consists in its essential parts of a receptacle containing a cupro-ammoniacal solution of cellulose, a metallic cylinder upon which is engraved the negative of the design, and a coagulation vat. A rotatory motion is given to the cylinder, over which flows the solution which, entering the interstices of the engraved pattern, fixes itself immediately in the coagulative liquid, out of which emerges the texture ready to be dyed and dressed.

Artificial lace has a beautiful appearance. It is homogeneous and unalterable; will wear better, and is less combustible than ordinary lace. Water does not affect it. Any desired pattern can be obtained by engraving a new cylinder. The advantages of artificial lace in every respect are incalculable. Already large offers have been made for the patent rights in foreign countries notably in the United States, where there is an ad valorem duty of 70 per cent on lace.—Translation from a French Paper.

"Talk about your modern financiers—none of them can compare with Noah."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why, he flooded his stock when the whole world was in liquidation."—Exchange.

First chauffeur.—You came near running over that man just now. Don't you think you were a little careless?

Second Chauffeur.—No, I'd have hit him all right only the steering gear went wrong.—Exchange.

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress."

"Yes, but the waiters keep sober!"—Cleveland Leader.

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J. E. Hand Carder
C. H. McDaniel Spinner
T. J. Davis Weaving
B. V. Moots Cloth Room
B. F. Brown Master Mechanic

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John Boynton Spinner
G. I. Rogers Weaver
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UNITY COTTON MILLS.

LaGrange, Ga.

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A. J. Todd Carder
W. R. Howard Spinner
A. A. Tatum Twisting
J. F. Tidwell Weaver
C. W. Thrask Master Mechanic

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BLUES, PYROCEN BROWNS, THIOPHENOL BLACKS

Developing and Direct Dyeing Blacks, Blues and Browns. Full
line of chemicals used in manufacturing cotton

Ramie's Record

THE appearance of a book on the subject of ramie culture and manufacture is the latest sign of the unwillingness of ramie "experts" to allow this unhappy fibre to die its natural death. A small band of men in England with secrets to sell and companies to promote, maintain in season and out of season a noisy press publicity vaunting the supposed advantage of this substance over all other fibres. The praises range from the merely silly to the actively dangerous and necessitate from time to time some counterblast.

At one time the campaign is directed toward planters in the tropics and designed to cause them to grow a crop that will almost certainly land them in serious loss.

At another time the manufacturer is the mark and he is rallied and reproached for neglect of ramie. Again the ultimate consumer is fed with astonishing statements. In an article before me the consumer is told that with ramie he can have "web for under-clothing of rich blues and crimsons, of wonderful sunset glow." The sunset glow is very characteristic of the regular public statement made about ramie and the seriously minded can be warned unreservedly to look at no ramie in its colder tones.

Chance has brought the writer into more or less close touch with several English attempts to utilize the ramie fiber and with a large number of people who have sought to employ it in one form or another. These experiences form the basis of what is set down here and they are related with entire impartiality. Ramie has been a failure. Out of at least a score of English attempts to treat the raw ribbons only one is known to be at present profitable and in this case the profits arise not from ramie so much as from the prices realized for the incandescent gas mantles into which the fiber is made. Ramie has failed in the hands of large and competent firms like M. C. Thompson's, Glasgow, Mark Dawson's, Bradford, and linen companies in Belfast. It has failed in the hands of capitalists like Captain Ferguson (Scotland), and of woolen men at Wakefield and silk men at Rochdale. It has failed under the fostering care of experts and geniuses at Long Eaton, Brighouse, Halifax, Leeds, Salford, Bradford and Huddersfield. It has failed twice and three times over in some of these places and has failed consistently for forty years of which accurate account is available. At one time and another the money of the Rothschilds, of Joseph Chamberlain and Sir T. J. Lipton have, it is said, been drawn on for ramie. But the fiber that has been the coming thing so long as the oldest men in the textile business can remember, has still not come to any substantial good.

The people who tried to extract the fiber have not flourished and efforts to utilize the fiber when extracted have been unfortunate also. Ramie freed from gum and dressed

or combed, has been mixed with spun silk in the drawing process and the only outcome of that has been to make the yarn an unmarketable commodity. Many attempts have been made to draw ramie and worsted to produce a mixture effect in dyeing. The ramie deadens the wool and refuses to mix equally with it. They have tinted the vegetable fiber so that its mixing could be followed with the eye and have adopted every expedient that experience could suggest, but to no purpose.

Ramie yarn has been used solid and might be used still for such purposes as fancy work and the stitching of ornate headings on fabrics, but mercerized cotton has been perfected and is a brighter, more uniform and altogether more satisfactory yarn to use. Ramie yarn in general is not cheap enough for coarse uses and not perfect enough for fine purposes. The enthusiasts brag of the strength of ramie yarn and adduce the well-worn table of comparative strengths as once ascertained upon some Rochdale samples by the Manchester Testing House. A summary of the table is appended:

Rhea		Cotton	
Count	Strength	Count	Strength
10.2	...36.6 lbs.	10.7	...12.8 lbs.
15.4	...17.3 lbs.	15.1	...10.6 lbs.
15.2	...19.1 lbs.	17.1	...5.2 lbs.
19.8	...19.2 lbs.	16.9	...10.0 lbs.
27.7	...4.5 lbs.	29.2	...3.7 lbs.

Rhea (the Indian name for ramie) is strong, but to discover its weakness tie a knot in the yarn and see how many pounds or ounces will break it then. The writer has the best means of knowing that yarn from the mill that produced these tested lengths was not all of this strength. Because of alkali left after degumming or bleaching, quantities of this material rotted in stock and this defect has been exhibited in other makes. The luster of ramie is vaunted, but anyone who will get a hank gassed and dyed may see how the luster lasts. Mere opening and shaking out of the hank is enough to burst out the ends of the fiber in most instances and the luster is promptly hidden underneath a shaggy beard.

There may be ramie yarn that has been freed entirely from shives and gums and resins and is unmarred by slubs or "silverends." If so, that yarn is not known so well as it should be and it is to be doubted whether more than a sample hank of it exists. Ramie bleached is almost invariably harsh in handle and ramie in all cases, is heavy and devoid of elasticity. The author of the new book "Ramie" repeats on somebody's authority the fatuous statement that ramie is suitable for making plush. Having seen plush made from it and having ascertained by practical experiment the fact that the pile once crushed does not recover its position, the alleged suitability may be confidently denied.

The still more reckless statement is made that ramie is excellent for

(Continued on Page 16)

"Doctor, I've tried everything and I can't get to sleep," complained the voice at the other end of the telephone. "Can't you do something for me?"

"Yes," said the doctor, kindly. "Just hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby."—Success.

Ruth—So your father handled him without gloves?

Vera—Yes; and it would have been better for poor Fred if he had done it without shoes.—Exchange.

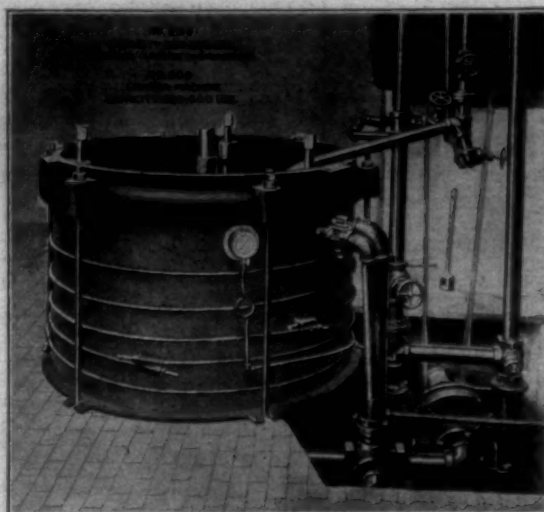
"Here, waiter, there's a fly in my soup."

"Serves the brute right. He's been buzzin' round here all the mornin'."—Exchange.

ECONOMY IN DYEING

THE PSARSKI DYEING MACHINE

Reduces
The
Drug
Bill



Saves
Steam
Saves
Water
Saves
Labor

Sulphur, Developed and Vat Dyes Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING---

The stock goes to the carder in as perfect condition as out of the original bale.

BLEACHING—The cotton is bleached and washed Perfectly Clean (free from chlorine or acid) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to a batch.

SKEIN DYEING---

No boiling out. No tangles. Yarns are left in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY---

The machine recommended for this purpose dyes 300-350 lbs. to a batch, Sulphur or Developed Blacks. Singeing and Sorting eliminated—No Damaged or Seconds.

Ten to Twenty Per Cent. Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO

F. J. MUIR, Greensboro, N. C., Southern Agent

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 1119 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Application for entry as second-class matter at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., pending.

THURSDAY, March 9

Our New Location.

We have moved our main office from the Wilkerson Building to the Realty Building, which is generally known in Charlotte as the skyscraper.

We are located in room 1119 which is on the eleventh floor of this building and will welcome visits from mill people when they are in Charlotte.

Our Growing Subscription List.

With every mail subscriptions are coming in and our list is steadily growing.

The largest outside list received during the week was 25 from Newberry, S. C., with Rock Hill, S. C., a close second, with a list of 23 subscribers.

Charlotte really lead with 32 new subscriptions this week and being our home town, it shows the support we are receiving here.

Nor are our subscribers coming from nearby towns only as Batesville, and Laurel, Miss., each sent in 8 and McComb City, Miss., sent 10 subscribers.

Southern Textile Journalism.

The problem of conducting a textile journal in the South is different from trade journalism of other industries and the methods pursued must be different from those commonly used by textile journals of other sections.

The difference is the great personal element which must enter into the work of a Southern textile journal and without which no permanent success can be secured.

The ordinary trade journal confines itself to technical articles and construction news and the personal news of the industry is not obtainable and forms no part of its work.

In England the textile industry is absolutely dominated by the labor unions who dictate even the minor details of the business and harmony between capital and labor consists in continual skirmishing for a point of advantage.

In New England the mill operatives come from all parts of the earth and speak many tongues. There is little or no common ground

and very few are interested in the movements of others.

In the South however, we find an entirely different condition of affairs, for here there is harmony between capital and labor and the heads of the mills are vitally interested in the development and education of the mill people.

Here all are of one race and all speak one tongue. The superintendent or overseer who was raised in the mill he now operates, is a rare case for there is a continual moving from one mill to another and by this agitation every man has acquired a large acquaintance extending over a large area.

Although a man be overseer of carding in a Texas mill he knows many men who are superintendents and overseers in North Carolina mills and when they change to another mill or are promoted he wants to know about it and the journal which can not furnish him this news of gives it to him after he has seen it in several other journals is of no interest to him.

Trying to publish a textile journal in the South without live personal news is like trying to run an electric motor without turning on the current. Northern textile journals probably wonder why they can not establish their publications in the South and monthly journals wonder why circulation is so difficult to obtain and so impossible to retain.

The weekly journal reaches the mill every Saturday and brings the news of all the changes and promotions and giving the mill man the matter which most interests him it secures and retains his subscription.

There is also another side to the personal element in Southern textile journalism for the average mill man where he finds himself out of a position turns to the textile journal to assist him and the weekly textile journal, knowing the vacancies is able to place many men.

The mill manager, when needing men, also calls upon the textile journal to supply them or to let him know the reputation of this or that man and the editor must have information relative to practically every man in the industry.

Over fifty per cent of the correspondence of a weekly textile journal is with men who want positions or mills who need men and never a day passes that it does not receive personal calls along this line.

The personal element takes priority over all others in conducting a textile journal in the South and the value of an editor largely depends

upon how he can measure up to that problem.

The success of the Southern Textile Bulletin will be due largely to this feature.

New Textile Paper Appears.

The first issue of The Southern Textile Bulletin, edited by Mr. David Clark, appeared from the press of the Ray Printing Company yesterday and is a neat and attractive volume. Mr. Clark launches out into this field of journalism with the prospects of success especially brilliant. The journal is filled with interesting news items concerning mills and mill people and for the reason that Charlotte is the center of the textile industry of the South it is evident that Mr. Clark has found the proper place from which to start an independent textile publication.—Charlotte Observer.

The first regular number of The Southern Textile Bulletin, Mr. David Clark at its head, quite fulfills the large measure of what would be expected from Mr. Clark. Charlotte is very fortunate in the trade papers published here.—Charlotte Observer.

New Textile Paper Starts.

Volume 1, No. 1 of the Southern Textile Bulletin is just off the press this being the first, except a specimen, number of a new textile journal that promises to become a force in textile circles in the South. Mr. David Clark is managing editor of the new publication and his textile training and journalistic experience assure a comprehensive and well edited textile paper, while his wide connections and his familiarity with the textile field and his popularity with the people who will form the clientele of the new paper assure the success of the enterprise.

The Southern Textile Bulletin will be published weekly. The first number contains 20 pages and is decidedly attractive in typographical make-up. The matter published shows that Editor Clark knows what the practical mill people of this section want and that he is capable of giving it to them in an attractive manner. Among the most important and interesting features of the new publication are departments of "Personal news from the mills," "Mill news items," "discussions by practical men" and others. The paper will maintain a northern office in Real Estate Trust Building at Philadelphia, the office being in charge of Mr. Herman Sonneborn, formerly connected with The Tradesman, of Knoxville, Tenn.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Yarn Salesman Dinner.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the annual dinner of the Yarn Salesmen's Association of Philadelphia, announce that this affair will be held on Saturday, March 25, at 6 o'clock, at the Hotel Walton, Broad and Locust streets. Arrangements are being made for an elaborate affair.

PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE MILLS

I. B. Covington, of Mt. Holly, paid us a visit last week.

M. S. Hull, of Lancaster, S. C., was a Charlotte visitor last Saturday.

L. H. Ridgeway has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Lanett, Ala.

H. F. Montjoy has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Enoree, S. C.

J. M. Johnson has resigned as second hand in slashing at Manchester, Ga.

C. H. Cole, of Rockingham, N. C., was a Concord, N. C., visitor on Monday.

Henry Whatley has resigned as second hand in weaving at Covington, Ga.

O. H. Farr has resigned as superintendent of the Poulan (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Fred E. Craig has become loom fixer at the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C.

J. R. Young has resigned as superintendent of the Harden Mfg. Co., at Worth, N. C.

E. J. Lovern of Newnan, Ga., has become overseer of carding at Lawrenceville, Ga.

T. Blackman is now fixing looms at the Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

C. M. McFalls has become carder and spinner at the Anna Mills of King's Mountain, N. C.

S. R. Cook, of Roanoke Rapids, has become overseer of finishing and napping at Lando, S. C.

J. N. Ellis has accepted the position of overseer of carding with the Modena Mills of Gastonia, N. C.

C. L. Windham has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Columbia Mills, of Columbia, S. C.

C. J. Eubanks has resigned as loom fixer at the Louis Cotton Mills of Douglasville, Ga.

W. A. Warren has resigned as master mechanic at the Aldora Mills of Barnesville, Ga.

J. R. Young has been appointed receiver of the Trollengwood Mfg. Co., of Haw River, N. C.

Ed. Holbrook, of the Cabarrus Mill, of Concord, N. C., was married last week to Miss Bertha Thompson.

W. T. Trail has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Arkwright Mills of Spartanburg, S. C.

W. J. Wilkes has resigned as overseer of carding at the Atlantic & Gulf Mills, of Quitman, Ga.

J. H. Goins, of Shelby, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at Catawba Mills, Newton, N. C.

J. L. Mason has become overseer of beaming at the Camperdown Mills of Greenville, S. C.

J. M. Clark has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

L. C. Langston has been promoted to second hand in carding at Henrietta, N. C.

U. G. Creel has resigned his position at Pelham, Ga., and moved to Montgomery, Ala.

J. M. Gault has accepted the position of secretary of the Jonesville (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

T. W. Ware has been promoted to section hand in spinning, at the Exposition Mills of Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. McGraw has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Millford Mill at Fort Mill, S. C.

Jim Lyles has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Gainesville, Ga.

J. T. Weathers has accepted the position of loom fixer at Grendel Mill No. 1, at Greenwood, S. C.

John Hasty has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pee Dee Mill No. 1 of Rockingham, N. C.

George Bolick, of Hickory, N. C., is now fixing looms in one of the mills at Burlington, N. C.

W. C. Flowers has resigned as master mechanic at the Ivey Mill, of Hickory, N. C.

B. N. Westmoreland has accepted the position of machinist at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

John Eller, of Winston, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Ivey Mills, of Hickory, N. C.

Everett Hale has accepted a position as section hand at the Pee Dee Mill No. 2, of Rockingham, N. C.

W. E. Sanders has resigned as section hand with the Norris Cotton Mills of Catechee, S. C.

W. W. Veal has resigned as overseer of weaving at Dan River Mill No. 3, Danville, Va.

G. M. Vann, of Huntersville, Ala., has accepted a position with the Ashcraft Mills of Huntsville, Ala.

Alfred Linderson, of Norwich, Conn., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Atlantic & Gulf Mills, of Quitman, Ga.

W. C. Cessna, of Eastman, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Atlantic & Gulf Mills, of Quitman, Ga.

Henry E. Erwin has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Green River Mfg. Co., at Tuxedo, N. C.

Ben Nuttall of Huntsville, Ala., has become superintendent of the Lawrence Mfg. Co., of Lawrenceville, Ga.

W. W. Coleman has accepted the position of master mechanic with the Ossipee Mills, of Elon College, N. C.

E. B. Ellenburg, has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Brogan Mills of Anderson, S. C., to accept a position with the Poe Mills at Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Truesdale has resigned as superintendent of the Eureka Mill, at Lincolnton, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Asbestos Mfg. Co., of Charleston, S. C.

R. H. Banks, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Shaw Cotton Mills of Weldon, N. C.

C. W. Welch, Jr., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Mill No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. W. Hyde, of Toecoa, Ga., has accepted a position with the American Spinning Company, of Greenville, S. C.

G. A. Polatty has been promoted from overseer in weaving to superintendent of the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

Lee Andrews has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 5 at Pineville, N. C.

C. L. Bumgarner has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Imperial Cotton Mills at Belmont, N. C.

F. J. Haywood, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Brown Mill, of Concord, N. C., has been confined to his home with grippe.

Andrew Boggs is now fixing looms at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. Phelps is fixing looms at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

P. B. Raiford, overseer of finishing at the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C., has returned from a ten days trip to Wesson, Miss.

T. N. Lumley, formerly of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Harden Mfg. Co., at Worth, N. C.

T. K. Bruner, a recent graduate of the N. C. Textile School, has become assistant superintendent of the Francis Mills at Biscoe, N. C.

D. W. Sims has promoted to overseer of cloth room at Lanett, Ala.

H. L. Fisher has moved from Concord, N. C., to Fayetteville, N. C.

M. H. Caldwell has taken a position as loom fixer at Lanett, Ala.

T. S. Patterson, of Liberty, S. C., has become section hand at the Norris Cotton Mills, of Catechee, S. C.

Thomas Tally has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pee Dee Mill No. 1, of Rockingham, N. C.

D. L. Long has accepted a position as section hand with the Great Falls Mfg. Co., of Rockingham, N. C.

B. A. Robertson, of Lumberton, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Entwistle Mills of Rockingham, N. C.

H. C. Dumas, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., will be overseer of weaving at the Helen Cotton Mills, of Selma, Ala.

Geo. Ponorkey, of Greensboro, N. C., has become overseer of cloth room at the Royal Bag & Yarn Mills of Charleston, S. C.

James W. Ahmuty has resigned as superintendent of the Atlantic Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., to become agent of the Abingdon Mills at Huntsville, Ala.

G. D. Huss, formerly superintendent of the John Mfg. Co., of Kings Mountain, N. C., has moved to Sanford, Fla., where he will make his home.

Chas. N. Poore has resigned as superintendent of the Green River Mfg. Co., at Tuxedo, N. C., to become superintendent of the Majestic Mills at Belmont, N. C.

P. H. McO'Neal, superintendent of the Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.'s plant at Evansville, Ind., has resigned having accepted a similar position at Huntsville, Ala.

C. E. Tucker has resigned as overseer of carding at the Imperial Mills of Belmont, N. C., to become superintendent of the Chronicle Mills, of the same place.

J. A. Kirby has resigned as master mechanic at the Arkwright Mills of Spartanburg, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Courtenay Mfg. Co., at Newry, S. C.

C. E. Stratford, of Chester, S. C., has been visiting his former home at Concord, N. C.

H. F. Jones has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Millfort Mills, of Fort Mill, S. C.

A. Z. Barber has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

(Overflow Personals Page 14)

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Manchester Mills are installing eighty-six 40-inch Draper looms.

Greenville, S. C.—The 10,000-spindle addition to the Poe Mills has been completed and is ready for operation.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The plant of the Elizabeth City Cotton Mills was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.00.

Newells, N. C.—This town is interested in securing a cotton mill or some allied industry. W. B. Newell is especially interested.

Ardmore, Okla.—Endeavors are being made at Ardmore, for the organization of a company to build a cotton mill in that city.

Trion, Ga.—A small fire occurred recently in the opening room of the Trion Mfg. Co., but the damage was slight.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Avon Mills has purchased four hundred sets of warp stop motions from the Stafford Company of Readville, Mass.

Newry, S. C.—The Courtenay Mfg Co. have purchased a yarn conditioning machine from the C. G. Sargents Sons Co., of Graniteville Mfg Co.

Gaffney, S. C.—Two shares of the Gaffney Mfg. Co., stock were sold at auction last week for the purpose of settling an estate and brought \$66 per share.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Highland Park Mill has just completed the installation of the Cramer system of air conditioning and automatic regulation throughout the mill.

Siluria, Ala.—Siluria Cotton Mill: have placed an order with J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, for Woonsocket roving and Fales & Jenks spinning for their 10,000-spindle addition.

Concord, N. C.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Young-Hartsell Cotton Mills was held Tuesday night. Some important matters were considered, but no definite action was taken.

Egan, Ga.—The Piedmont Cotton Mills have just begun to change over the weave room from towels to bed spreads, and will within a few days start up one of the weave rooms on night work.

Monroe, N. C.—The Iceomlee Cotton Mill Company's office has been moved into the north room, ground floor, of the opera house building. They have a large, comfortable, well arranged office.

Greenville, S. C.—Plans for erecting an addition to the church here

in the way of a Sunday school room are being discussed by the Brandon Mill company. It is thought that the work will be done in the near future.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills have placed an order with Fred White of Charlotte, N. C., for 400 warp stop motions to be manufactured by the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass.

Columbia, S. C.—Additional new machinery is being installed in No. 1 carding of the Columbia Duck Mill, also a new system of humidifiers just completed. These mills are now running in full.

Baltimore.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city is in touch with a cotton manufacturer in a southern town, who operates 400 looms, making fancy goods, and who desires to locate in this city.

Humboldt, Tenn.—The Humboldt Cotton Mills, it is reported, will install additional machinery. The company now has, it is said, 8,260 ring spindles, 184 narrow looms and 56 broad looms for manufacturing sheeting and bag cloth.

Laurel, Miss.—The Laurel Cotton Mills have opened an office in the New York Life Building in New York, and will sell their output direct. Chas. Kasefang, formerly with Faulkner, Page & Co., is in charge.

Concord, N. C.—Secretary and Treasurer A. R. Howard, of the Gibson Manufacturing Co., sent out 2 per cent semi-annual dividend checks last week which dividend was recently declared and ordered paid by the company.

Norfolk, Va.—The Chesapeake Knitting Mills, were badly damaged by a fire which occurred recently, the blaze starting from a spinning machine in some unaccountable manner. Damage amounting to several hundred dollars resulted from the fire.

Statesboro, Ga.—It is reported that a mill is to be erected in Statesboro, Ga., for the manufacture of goods from Sea Island cotton, and that many of the citizens of Statesboro have expressed their willingness to subscribe for stock in the new concern.

Burlington, N. C.—A consolidation of the Midway Improvement Co. and the Murbola Hosiery Mill, has, it is stated, been effected, the former company, a new concern, which has just started operations, taking over the machinery and business of the Murbola company.

New Orleans, La.—Four complete sets of picking machinery, consist-

ing of sixteen machines made by the Potter & Johnson Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., have been sold to the Lane Cotton Mills Co. The sale was made through J. H. Mayes, southern agent, with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C.

Edgefield, S. C.—The Beaver Dam Cotton Mills, suffered a loss of about \$800 recently by a fire which started in the ginney of the oil mill of the plant. A much more serious loss would have resulted had it not been that the plant has its own waterworks. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Vaughan, N. C.—The Allgood Hosiery Mills Co., incorporated some time ago, has purchased the Vaughan Hosiery Mill Co.'s plant of 28 knitting machines, dyeing and finishing equipment, and it is reported has organized with A. C. Allgood, president, and J. P. Vaughan, secretary and treasurer.

Hillsboro, N. C.—Belle-Vue Manufacturing Company, makers of dress gingham, has broken ground and begun the erection of a dye-house. This is to be a brick structure 60x75 feet, in which is to be installed a complete outfit necessary to the manufacture of a line of dress gingham.

Conyers, Ga.—It is proposed to build a knitting mill at Conyers, the production of hosiery being contemplated. W. G. Flake is interested in the proposition and is endeavoring to complete arrangements for the plant. He contemplates installing electrically driven knitting machinery, and is now investigating this class of equipment.

Kerrville, Texas.—Charles Schreiner, of Kerrville, is understood to be planning the establishment of a hosiery knitting mill at San Antonio, Tex. He contemplates forming a corporation in which a capital stock of from \$60,000 to \$75,000, and manufacturing woolen hosiery. Considerable wool is grown in the San Antonio territory, and it would be possible to obtain this raw material at low prices.

Jonesville, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Jonesville Manufacturing Co. was held last week. The same board of directors were elected except W. H. Harris, who declined to serve for the next year, and J. M. Gault was elected to fill the place vacated by Mr. Harris.

This mill is equipped with 15,000 spindles and 40 looms on sheeting and hosiery yarns.

Suffolk, Va.—The business men of Suffolk, are planning the organization of a corporation to build a knitting mill. There are several knitting mills in the city, and it is believed that another enterprise of

this character will meet with success. The capital proposed is \$15,000 to begin with, and over \$10,000 has already been subscribed. The names of the interested parties have not been announced.

Lexington, N. C.—The Wennonah Cotton Mill Co. has been incorporated to take over the Wennonah Cotton Mills, which have been privately owned by Wm. E. Holt. The plant has 11,856 spindles, 426 looms, dyeing and finishing equipment, etc., with 400 persons employed. Plaids, sheetings, etc., are produced.

Maryville, Tenn.—The Maryville Hosiery Mills will largely increase their machinery so as to add to daily output. Manager Groves has placed the order for the new equipment, having visited Cincinnati for the purpose. The mill now has fifty knitting machines with accompanying dyeing and bleaching and finishing apparatus, employing sixty-five persons.

Raleigh, N. C.—The plant of the Raleigh Hosiery Co., which is equipped with sufficient machinery for the production of 450 dozen pairs of hosiery daily, is being offered for sale. The plant is well situated for manufacturing purposes, being in the suburbs of Raleigh, where sufficient help can be secured, while space in the mill building for doubling the present equipment is also available. The plant has been idle since last June.

Henrietta, N. C.—The large steel stand pipe to furnish water for the sprinkler system of the mill has been completed and connected to the sprinklers. This tank is as large as most cities have for their water supply, its capacity being about three hundred thousand gallons.

Taylor brothers are at Henrietta again to drill a number of wells for the Henrietta mill. They drilled about ten or more wells here about one year ago.

Greenville, S. C.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Dunean Mills, held Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the company was formally organized.

Capt. J. Adger Smyth, Jr., was elected—president and treasurer, while Capt. Ellison A. Smyth was elected vice-president, Mr. Claude D. Smith was elected secretary. Among the directors chosen are Mr. C. O. Allen, Mr. H. J. Haynesworth and Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, of this city.

It is understood that the railroad siding will be put in at once, and that work will be pushed with all possible despatch.

The stockholders meeting was largely attended by many citizens of Greenville, who evidenced much interest in the enterprise.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—It is rumored that Elizabeth City is to have another knitting mill and that plans for establishing the plant here are now being consummated. The old public school building, a brick structure on North Pool street, was recently bought in at a sale from the corporation of Elizabeth City by A. L. Aydtlett and others, and it is reported that the gentlemen now owning the building will be the promoters of the new mill. It is understood that the capital to operate the mill will be furnished by local financiers and that the mill will be equipped with all modern machinery for the production of high-class knit goods.

Randleman, N. C.—Judge Boyd, in the United States district court has authorized the trustees of both the Randleman Manufacturing Company and the Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company to sell at auction on March 28th. F. H. Fries of Winston, N. C. is trustee for the Randleman Manufacturing Company, and I. H. Hunter, of Greensboro, N. C., for the Naomi Falls Mill. The trustees have been operating them most of the time since the failure. The Randleman Mill contains 11,500 spindles and 510 looms, with all necessary machinery, the Naomi Falls Mill has 6,528 spindles and 239 looms with necessary machinery.

Phoenix, Ariz.—With the incorporation of the Tempe Woolen Mills Co. in this city, an important step was taken in a project to establish a woolen mill at a total cost of more than \$150,000 in Tempe. The citizens of that place have donated a suitable site and contributed \$25,000 to erect the necessary buildings. It is expected according to a local report, that the factory will be complete and ready for operation by June 1.

The capacity of the plant is to be 1,600 yards of woolen cloth a day or its equivalent in blankets, worsteds, flannels and knit goods. To maintain this output will require 1,500,000 pounds of wool a year. Before the Tempe business men agreed to furnish a site and building, the incorporators of the company guaranteed a payroll of \$50,000 a year, but it is quite probable that the payroll will be double that amount.

One of the reasons for locating the plant in Arizona is that the rate on wool from Phoenix to Boston is \$2.07 1/2 a hundred pounds. More than 50 pounds of every hundred shipped is said to be dirt. From Boston to Chicago the rate on finished woolen goods is \$1.87, and from Chicago to Phoenix the rate is \$3.

W. G. Bowen it is stated, who has had years of experience in woolen manufacturing in Scotland and

Six Looms per Operative—Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

The Turbo Humidifier

(The Humidifier with the Guarantee)

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size

Clark Publishing Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

the United States, will take charge of the mill as superintendent. Fifty horsepower will be used in the running of the machinery and arrangements are now being made to purchase electricity generated at the Roosevelt dam.

The incorporators of the company are W. W. Woodring, F. L. Richmond and Ernest Stroud.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The sale of the plant and machinery of the Knoxville Woolen Mills was completed last Thursday afternoon. The real estate of the plant was sold Wednesday and the machinery in the various buildings was disposed of Thursday. The real estate was divided into six lots, and brought a total of \$80,250. Its assessed valuation was \$100,000, and it was sold subject to taxes for the current year. All the real estate was purchased by Knoxville people.

The personal property sale of the first day realized \$29,008, making a total for the first day of \$109,258.

The sale of Thursday netted \$39,349, making the total amount for the plant and machinery \$148,607.

THE PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION OF PARKER COTTON MILLS CO.

The stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Company will be divided into three classes, known respectively as Guaranteed, Preferred and Common stock.

It is proposed to issue at present \$2,000,000 of the Guaranteed stock, the proceeds of which will be used in paying off the debts of several of the independent corporations and in providing commercial capital to start the Parker Cotton Mills Company (and the subsidiary corporations) practically free from debt and with funds sufficient to insure the successful financing of the proposition. Arrangements have been made for the sale of this stock at par, and it will be entitled to preferred dividends of 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, subject to retirement on any dividend date at \$120 per share with accrued dividends and interest provision being made for a redemption fund.

The Preferred and Common stocks will be used in retiring a portion of the debts of the separate corporations and in exchange for the stock of the several corporations. The Preferred stock will be entitled to a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, commencing July 1, 1911, in preference to the Common stock, and will be convertible upon any dividend date into Common stock, share, but the holders of the Common stock may, after April 1, 1912, terminate this convertible privilege upon six months' notice. For a specific statement of the powers, privileges, and

(Continued on page 14)

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

Chas. Humphreys, of Union, S. C., has been visiting at Trough, S. C.

H. E. Kohn has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Banna Mfg. Co., of Goldville, S. C.

Jno. L. Robinson is now overseer of carding at the Capital City Mills of Columbia, S. C.

Yancey L. Yon is section man on filling in Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 4.

A. H. Harwell is now with the second hand machinery department of Alexander & Garsed, of Charlotte.

Edgar Guthrope, machinist at Lawndale, N. C., has accepted a position at Atlanta, Ga.

C. J. Smith, formerly connected with the mill at Duke, N. C., has recently secured a license to practice law.

W. W. Lancaster, manager of the Crescent Knitting Mill at Spartanburg, S. C., has purchased an interest in the Fashion Shoe Store of the same place.

J. Adger Smyth, president of the Watts Mill, at Laurens, S. C., has been elected president and treasurer of the Duncan Mills, at Greenville, S. C., and will divide his time between the two mills.

Tariff Board Experts Visit Southern Mills.

W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert and N. I. Stone, chief statistician of the Tariff Board, are in Charlotte this week conferring with cotton manufacturers and will later go to Greenville, S. C.

The object of this trip is not to obtain any cost figures but to get the ideas of the mill men relative to the forms and blanks to be prepared for the data which is to be compiled later.

Two Added to Tariff Board.

President Taft last Saturday appointed former Representative William H. Howard of Georgia and Thomas W. Page, professor of political economy in the University of Virginia, members of the tariff board to five members. This increase was made possible by the fact that \$225,000 was allowed the sundry civil bill for continuing the work of the board. Three present members are Republicans; the two new ones are Democrats. Mr. Howard has been a member of congress for the past 14 years but was defeated at the last election.

Cotton Rate Cases Heard at Montgomery, Ala.

Two important cases involving rates on cotton and the compression of cotton in transit from points of origin to points of ultimate destination are to be heard this week at Montgomery, Ala., and at Atlanta,

Ga., by the Interstate Commerce Committee of cotton growers and cotton shippers and buyers from all sections of the cotton belt will attend the hearings, as they are of vital interest to their business. So important are the cases regarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission that Chairman Clements personally will hear the testimony.

Mills in Bankruptcy.

Three voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed March 5th, before Judge James E. Boyd in the District Court, representing in liabilities a total amounting to \$581,082.91, with total assets of \$41,822.24. The petitioners were John A. Trolinger, president of the Trolinwood Manufacturing Co.; B. S. Robertson, secretary and treasurer of the same, and the Trolinwood Manufacturing Co., all of Haw River and engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods.

The Trolinwood Manufacturing Co., is indebted as follows: Wages secured claims and unsecured claims, amounting to \$53,714.84. The assets in machinery, tools, etc., and deposits are \$17,214.24.

The cause of the failure is not specifically given out.

The Trolinwood Manufacturing Co., was organized about six years ago.

Paulson, Linkroom & Co., in New Building.

Paulson, Linkroom & Co., cotton yarns, have moved from 120 Chestnut street and are now in their new building at 228 Chestnut street. This building is four stories in height and every convenience in modern business has been installed. J. Arnold Kershaw, formerly with James I. Wilson, is now with them and will look after a portion of their city trade. Mr. Kershaw is a son of John W. Kershaw, of John W. Kershaw Co., manufacturers of Turkish towels. George C. Turner formerly superintendent for the Lincoln Manufacturing Co., and the Trainer Spinning Co., of Chester, is also with Paulson Linkroom & Co., as a salesman for both city and outside trade. Mr. Turner is a son of the late George W. Turner, who was for many years superintendent for the Argo Mills of Gloucester City, N. J.

Mill Man Looks For Better Times.

L. W. Brander, who is a manufacturer of table damask and mercerized goods at Concord, N. C., said yesterday at the Waldorf that while the cotton mills of the South had been suffering from poor business he thought there were evidences of a coming revival, though it hadn't got to the point where the mills had begun to benefit.

"There are twelve cotton mills in Concord," said Mr. Brander, "and one of them is the largest towel manufacturing plant in the world. No colored labor is employed, for the reason that experiments in that direction proved unsatisfactory. We get our best labor from the mountain districts of North Carolina."

"The South is supplanting New England in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods, and it is not because Northern capital has come

in and taken hold for local people have taken up the industry. The farmers of the State have made a great deal of money in the last few years, but what they have acquired has not begun to seek the usual channels of business as yet, since it is being used to pay off mortgages and to buy more land. The Southern farmer is now employing more scientific methods than ever before and now practices rotation of crops. I think that the increased production of cotton that is bound to come in the South will be from raising more cotton to the acre rather than from increased acreage."—New York Sun.

Capt. S. E. White Dead.

Lancaster, S. C., March 4.—Captain Samuel E. White, banker and pioneer textile manufacturer, died here to-night at the home of his son-in-law, Colonel Leroy A. Springs. At the close of the Civil war, through which he served with distinction, he founded at Fort Mill, S. C., the first gingham mill established in the South. He was the president of the mill at his death and also of the bank at Fort Mill. He was 75 years old.

Gov. Blease Will Enforce Mill Acts.

"It doesn't follow, because I vetoed the appropriation for the salaries of Watson's two factory inspectors, that I intend the factory inspection law to go unenforced," said Gov. Blease Saturday. "I have a fund of \$5,000 for law enforcement, and I mean to work for the enforcement of all the laws, including those relating to labor."

"Out of my \$5,000 appropriation I propose to see that the work heretofore done by Col. Watson's factory inspectors is done by men commissioned by myself. I shall look after the enforcement of the regulations relative to hours of labor in stores etc."

THE PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION OF PARKER COTTON MILLS CO.

(Continued from page 13)

priorities of the several classes of stock, reference is made to the copy of proposed by-laws.

By the terms of the issue of the various stocks the Guaranteed stock can only be issued in a proportion not greater than one share of guaranteed stock to three shares of Preferred stock.

In addition to the redemption Fund provided for the retirement of the Guaranteed stock, provision is made for a reserve for depreciation to be maintained before any dividends are paid on the Common stock.

The stock so issued under the laws of South Carolina will be fully paid and non-assessable.

Offer to Stockholders.

The preferred and common stocks of Parker Cotton Mills Company are offered in exchange for stocks of the various above-named corporations as follows:

Victor Manufacturing Company.

For each share of preferred stock of Victor Manufacturing Company

there is offered one share of preferred stock of Parker Mills Company; for each share of the common stock of Victor Manufacturing Company there is offered one and one-third shares of preferred stock and one share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Monaghan Mills.

For each share of the common stock of Monaghan Mills there is offered one and one-sixth shares of preferred stock and three-fourths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Apalache Mills.

For each share of preferred stock of Apalache Mills there is offered one share of preferred stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company, and for each share of common stock of Apalache Mills there is offered one share of preferred and one-half a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Olympia Cotton Mills.

For each share of first preferred stock of Olympia Cotton Mills there is offered one share of Preferred stock and fifteen one-hundredths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of second preferred stock of Olympia Cotton Mills there is offered one share of Common stock of Parker Mills Company. For each share of common stock of Olympia Cotton Mills there is offered one-third of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Granby Cotton Mills.

For each share of first preferred stock of Granby Mills there is offered one share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of second preferred stock of Granby Cotton Mills there is offered one-half a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of Common stock of Granby Cotton Mills there is offered one-fifth of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Richland Cotton Mills.

For each share of preferred stock of Richland Cotton Mills there is offered three-fifths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of Common stock of Richland Cotton Mills there is offered fifteen one-hundredths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Capital City Mills.

For each share of preferred stock of Capital City Mills there is offered seventy-five one-hundredths of a share of preferred and six-tenths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of common stock of Capital City Mills there is offered one share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Beaver Dam Mills.

For each share of Beaver Dam Mills there is offered two-thirds of a share of preferred and three-fourths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Greers Manufacturing Company.

For each share of stock of Greers Manufacturing Company there is offered one-third of a share of preferred and two-thirds of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Many of the large cotton goods men in this market appear optimistic as to the general outcome of business and seem to think that a better condition of the market, though long delayed, is now near at hand.

While prices are admittedly lower enough to be attractive to buyers there seem to be no inclination to buy anything except for their immediate needs by either jobbers or converters.

Men who have had large experience in the business do not appear worried over the present inactivity and see only in the delay an accumulation of business that is to be done later.

On gray goods the market is reported to be weak. It is said that those in the market for a small quantity of these goods can obtain concessions from the mills, and that prices secured by manufacturers are not of a satisfactory nature. Commission men say that mills will have to meet with a firmer market on these goods if they are to continue to run their looms for even a portion of the time.

Agents selling lines of branded bleached goods report that the business on bleached goods with them is only of a moderate nature at present and that while business is not good it is not bad. Prices are reported to be firm on these lines and are said to have reached as low a figure as the mills will merchandise their productions at, with cotton at its present price. It is said that manufacturers of branded lines are doing a more satisfactory business than other lines of bleached goods.

It is reported in the market that buyers seem very anxious to procure early deliveries on spring gingham, and in many instances it is said that they are asking for goods even sooner than their orders call for.

It is expected that this condition will be duplicated on fall gingham if the way in which the trade has bought for the new season is any indication. Some houses are now engaged in styling their lines of gingham for next season, which they say will before long be ready for the inspection of the trade.

Commission men report that the market on chambrays is quite firm and a good advance business has been booked by many houses on these goods. Mills are not inclined to listen to propositions from buyers, they say, and are holding prices firm.

China was not in the market for any amount of merchandise last week and while some cotton men attribute this to the plague it is said that prices are now too far apart for any large business to be done in this market at present.

Considerable business is reported to have been done in African markets and several new brands now

being introduced into these markets are said to be meeting with considerable success. Turkey is also said to have been in the market and some business is reported to have been done there.

On Indigo plaids there is reported to have been quite an active demand from South American markets and several satisfactory contracts are said to have been booked last week.

Following is the range of prices on leading lines of cottons in this market:

Print cloths, 28-in. 64x64s 3½c
Print cloths, 28-in. 64x60s 3½c
Gray goods, 38½-in. std. 5c -5½c
Gray goods, 39-in. 68x72s 5½c-5½c
Brown drills, std. 8¼c-8½c
Brown sheetings, So. std. 8c -8¼c
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60 6c -6¼c
Brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7½c
Denims, 9 ounces 14c -17c
Tickings, 8 ounces 13½c
Standard prints 5½c
Std. staple gingham 7c
Dress gingham 7½c-9½c
Kid-finished cambrics 4c -4½c

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 3.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 4,795,889 against 4,913,301 last week, 4,440,109 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,680,889 against 3,795,301 last week and 3,152,109 last year; and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,115,000 against 1,118,000 last week and 1,288,000 last year.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 3.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 3, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	103,899	73,091
Overland to mills and Canada	16,465	17,435
Southern mill takings (estimated)	40,000	40,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	27,503	36,654
Brought into sight for the week	132,861	93,872

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,689,019	6,098,918
Overland to mills and Canada	736,447	642,820
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,640,000	1,765,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	470,321	484,164

Brought into sight thus far for season 10,535,457 8,990,902

Five thousand three hundred and forty-five bales added to receipts for season.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills...	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	...
American Spinning Co.	160	...
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd ...	90	...
Aragon Mills	65	...
Arcadia Mills	100	...
Arkwright Mills	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills.	132	...
Brandon Mills	101	...
Brogan Mills	61	...
Calhoun Mills	61	...
Capital Cotton Mills.	80	85
Chiquola Mills	175	...
Clifton Mfg. Co.	101	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	88	95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company.	70	...
D. E. Converse Co.	100	...
Clinton Cotton Mills.	125	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	140	...
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	...
Drayton Mills	90	95
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117	...
Easley Cotton Mills.	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co.	55	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	...
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cotton Mills.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	67	...
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	...
Glenwood Mills	140	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	...
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	...
Gluck Mills	101	...
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Grendel Mills	101	...
Hamrick Mills	110	...
Hartsville Cot. Mills.	190	...
Inman Mills	110	...
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	...
Jackson Mills	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills.	130	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd ...	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	120	127
Laurens Cot. Mills.	125	...
Limestone Cotton Mills.	175	...
Lockhart Mills	75	...
Marlboro Mills	80	...
Mills Mfg. Co.	100	105
Hollohon Mfg. Co.	105	105
Monarch Cot. Mills.	105	110
Monaghan Mills	106	...
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six Mills	140	145
Norris Cotton Mills.	130	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	90
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd ...	90	...
Orr Cotton Mills	101	...
Ottarway Mills	100	...
Oconee common.	100	...
Oconee, pfd.	100	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	100	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	102½	...
Pickens Cotton Mills.	92	98
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	170	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	145	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Atherton	75	...
Avon	100	...
Bloomfield	110	...
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	95	...
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	100
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	...
Dilling ....	...	...
Efird	125	...
Elmira, pfd.	100	...
Erwin, pfd.	101	...
Florence	120	...
Gaston	71	...
Gibson	70	75
Highland Park	200	...
Highland Park, pfd.	101	...
Henrietta	170	...
Kesler	140	...
Linden ....	...	...
Loray, pfd.	90	95
Lowell	200	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooreville	125	...
Medena	100	...
Nokomis, N. C.	200	...
Ozark	110	...
Patterson	120	125
Roanoke Mills ....	...	...
Salisbury	136	...
Statesville Cot. Mills.	100	...
Trenton, N. C. ....	...	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington, pfd.	107½	...
Washington, com. ....	...	...
Wiscasset	120	125
Woodlawn	103	...

Riverside Mills	25
Saxon Mills	125 130
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60
Spartan Mills	123
Toxaway Mills	72
Union-Buffero Mills, 1st pfd.	70
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d pfd.	15
Victor Mfg. Co.	115 117
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120
Williamston Mills	120
Woodruff Cotton Mills.	120
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	107
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	106 110
Watts Mills	100

"Why don't you save your money?"

"What's the use? If you get a little money saved up, what are you going to do with it? If you keep it in the house a burglar will get it; if you put it in a bank Morgan will get it, and if you keep it in your pockets your wife will get it—so I say again—what's the use?"

--Exchange.

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

Chas. Humphreys, of Union, S. C., has been visiting at Trough, S. C.

H. E. Kohn has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Banna Mfg. Co., of Goldville, S. C.

Jno. L. Robinson is now overseer of carding at the Capital City Mills of Columbia, S. C.

Yancey L. Yon is section man on filling in Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 1.

A. H. Harwell is now with the second hand machinery department of Alexander & Garsed, of Charlotte.

Edgar Guthrope, machinist at Lawndale, N. C., has accepted a position at Atlanta, Ga.

C. J. Smith, formerly connected with the mill at Duke, N. C., has recently secured a license to practice law.

W. W. Lancaster, manager of the Crescent Knitting Mill at Spartanburg, S. C., has purchased an interest in the Fashion Shoe Store of the same place.

J. Adger Smyth, president of the Watts Mill, at Laurens, S. C., has been elected president and treasurer of the Dunnean Mills, at Greenville, S. C., and will divide his time between the two mills.

Tariff Board Experts Visit Southern Mills.

W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert and N. I. Stone, chief statistician of the Tariff Board, are in Charlotte this week conferring with cotton manufacturers and will later go to Greenville, S. C.

The object of this trip is not to obtain any cost figures but to get the ideas of the mill men relative to the forms and blanks to be prepared for the data which is to be compiled later.

Two Added to Tariff Board.

President Taft last Saturday appointed former Representative William H. Howard of Georgia and Thomas W. Page, professor of political economy in the University of Virginia, members of the tariff board to five members. This increase was made possible by the fact that \$225,000 was allowed the sundry civil bill for continuing the work of the board. Three present members are Republicans; the two new ones are Democrats. Mr. Howard has been a member of congress for the past 14 years but was defeated at the last election.

Cotton Rate Cases Heard at Montgomery, Ala.

Two important cases involving rates on cotton and the compression of cotton in transit from points of origin to points of ultimate destination are to be heard this week at Montgomery, Ala., and at Atlanta,

Ga., by the Interstate Commerce Committee of cotton growers and cotton shippers and buyers from all sections of the cotton belt will attend the hearings, as they are of vital interest to their business. So important are the cases regarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission that Chairman Clements personally will hear the testimony.

Mills in Bankruptcy.

Three voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed March 5th, before Judge James E. Boyd in the District Court, representing in liabilities a total amounting to \$581,082.91, with total assets of \$41,822.24. The petitioners were John A. Trolinger, president of the Trolinwood Manufacturing Co.; B. S. Robertson, secretary and treasurer of the same, and the Trolinwood Manufacturing Co., all of Haw River and engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods.

The Trolinwood Manufacturing Co., is indebted as follows: Wages secured claims and unsecured claims, amounting to \$53,714.84. The assets in machinery, tools, etc., and deposits are \$17,214.24.

The cause of the failure is not specifically given out.

The Trolinwood Manufacturing Co., was organized about six years ago.

Paulson, Linkroom & Co., in New Building.

Paulson, Linkroom & Co., cotton yarns, have moved from 120 Chestnut street and are now in their new building at 228 Chestnut street. This building is four stories in height and every convenience in modern business has been installed. J. Arnold Kershaw, formerly with James L. Wilson, is now with them and will look after a portion of their city trade. Mr. Kershaw is a son of John W. Kershaw, of John W. Kershaw Co., manufacturers of Turkish towels. George C. Turner formerly superintendent for the Lincoln Manufacturing Co., and the Trainer Spinning Co., of Chester, is also with Paulson Linkroom & Co., as a salesman for both city and outside trade. Mr. Turner is a son of the late George W. Turner, who was for many years superintendent for the Argo Mills of Gloucester City, N. J.

Mill Man Looks For Better Times.

L. W. Brander, who is a manufacturer of table damask and mercerized goods at Concord, N. C., said yesterday at the Waldorf that while the cotton mills of the South had been suffering from poor business he thought there were evidences of a coming revival, though it hadn't got to the point where the mills had begun to benefit.

"There are twelve cotton mills in Concord," said Mr. Brander, "and one of them is the largest towel manufacturing plant in the world. No colored labor is employed, for the reason that experiments in that direction proved unsatisfactory. We get our best labor from the mountain districts of North Carolina."

"The South is supplanting New England in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods, and it is not because Northern capital has come

in and taken hold for local people have taken up the industry. The farmers of the State have made a great deal of money in the last few years, but what they have acquired has not begun to seek the usual channels of business as yet, since it is being used to pay off mortgages and to buy more land. The Southern farmer is now employing more scientific methods than ever before and now practices rotation of crops. I think that the increased production of cotton that is bound to come in the South will be from raising more cotton to the acre rather than from increased acreage."—New York Sun.

Capt. S. E. White Dead.

Lancaster, S. C., March 4.—Captain Samuel E. White, banker and pioneer textile manufacturer, died here to-night at the home of his son-in-law, Colonel Leroy A. Springs. At the close of the Civil war, through which he served with distinction, he founded at Fort Mill S. C., the first gingham mill established in the South. He was the president of the mill at his death and also of the bank at Fort Mill. He was 75 years old.

Gov. Blease Will Enforce Mill Acts.

"It doesn't follow, because I vetoed the appropriation for the salaries of Watson's two factory inspectors, that I intend the factory inspection law to go unenforced," said Gov. Blease Saturday. "I have a fund of \$5,000 for law enforcement, and I mean to work for the enforcement of all the laws, including those relating to labor."

"Out of my \$5,000 appropriation I propose to see that the work heretofore done by Col. Watson's factory inspectors is done by men commissioned by myself. I shall look after the enforcement of the regulations relative to hours of labor in stores etc."

THE PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION OF PARKER COTTON MILLS CO.

(Continued from page 13)

priorities of the several classes of stock, reference is made to the copy of proposed by-laws.

By the terms of the issue of the various stocks the Guaranteed stock can only be issued in a proportion not greater than one share of guaranteed stock to three shares of Preferred stock.

In addition to the redemption Fund provided for the retirement of the Guaranteed stock, provision is made for a reserve for depreciation to be maintained before any dividends are paid on the Common stock.

The stock so issued under the laws of South Carolina will be fully paid and non-assessable.

Offer to Stockholders.

The preferred and common stocks of Parker Cotton Mills Company are offered in exchange for stocks of the various above-named corporations as follows:

Victor Manufacturing Company.

For each share of preferred stock of Victor Manufacturing Company

there is offered one share of preferred stock of Parker Mills Company; for each share of the common stock of Victor Manufacturing Company there is offered one and one-third shares of preferred stock and one share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Monaghan Mills.

For each share of the common stock of Monaghan Mills there is offered one and one-sixth shares of preferred stock and three-fourths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Apalache Mills.

For each share of preferred stock of Apalache Mills there is offered one share of preferred stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company, and for each share of common stock of Apalache Mills there is offered one share of preferred and one-half a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Olympia Cotton Mills.

For each share of first preferred stock of Olympia Cotton Mills there is offered one share of Preferred stock and fifteen one-hundredths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of second preferred stock of Olympia Cotton Mills there is offered one share of Common stock of Parker Mills Company. For each share of common stock of Olympia Cotton Mills there is offered one-third of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Granby Cotton Mills.

For each share of first preferred stock of Granby Mills there is offered one share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of second preferred stock of Granby Cotton Mills there is offered one-half a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of Common stock of Granby Cotton Mills there is offered one-fifth of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Richland Cotton Mills.

For each share of preferred stock of Richland Cotton Mills there is offered three-fifths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of Common stock of Richland Cotton Mills there is offered fifteen one-hundredths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Capital City Mills.

For each share of preferred stock of Capital City Mills there is offered seventy-five one-hundredths of a share of preferred and six-tenths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company. For each share of common stock of Capital City Mills there is offered one share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Beaver Dam Mills.

For each share of Beaver Dam Mills there is offered two-thirds of a share of preferred and three-fourths of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Greers Manufacturing Company.

For each share of stock of Greers Manufacturing Company there is offered one-third of a share of preferred and two-thirds of a share of common stock of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Many of the large cotton goods men in this market appear optimistic as to the general outcome of business and seem to think that a better condition of the market, though long delayed, is now near at hand.

While prices are admittedly lower enough to be attractive to buyers there seem to be no inclination to buy anything except for their immediate needs by either jobbers or converters.

Men who have had large experience in the business do not appear worried over the present inactivity and see only in the delay an accumulation of business that is to be done later.

On gray goods the market is reported to be weak. It is said that those in the market for a small quantity of these goods can obtain concessions from the mills, and that prices secured by manufacturers are not of a satisfactory nature. Commission men say that mills will have to meet with a firmer market on these goods if they are to continue to run their looms for even a portion of the time.

Agents selling lines of branded bleached goods report that the business on bleached goods with them is only of a moderate nature at present and that while business is not good it is not bad. Prices are reported to be firm on these lines and are said to have reached as low a figure as the mills will merchandise their productions at, with cotton at its present price. It is said that manufacturers of branded lines are doing a more satisfactory business than other lines of bleached goods.

It is reported in the market that buyers seem very anxious to procure early deliveries on spring gingham, and in many instances it is said that they are asking for goods even sooner than their orders call for.

It is expected that this condition will be duplicated on fall gingham if the way in which the trade has bought for the new season is any indication. Some houses are now engaged in styling their lines of gingham for next season, which they say will before long be ready for the inspection of the trade.

Commission men report that the market on chambrays is quite firm and a good advance business has been booked by many houses on these goods. Mills are not inclined to listen to propositions from buyers, they say, and are holding prices firm.

China was not in the market for any amount of merchandise last week and while some cotton men attribute this to the plague it is said that prices are now too far apart for any large business to be done in this market at present.

Considerable business is reported to have been done in African markets and several new brands now

being introduced into these markets are said to be meeting with considerable success. Turkey is also said to have been in the market and some business is reported to have been done there.

On Indigo plaids there is reported to have been quite an active demand from South American markets and several satisfactory contracts are said to have been booked last week.

Following is the range of prices on leading lines of cottons in this market:

Print cloths, 28-in. 64x64s 3½c	
Print cloths, 28-in. 64x60s 3½c	
Gray goods, 38½c-in. std. 5c -5½c	
Gray goods, 39-in. 68x72s 5½c-5½c	
Brown drills, std. 8½c-8½c	
Brown sheetings, So. std. 8c -8½c	
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60 6c -6½c	
Brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7½c	
Denims, 9 ounces 14c -17c	
Tickings, 8 ounces 13½c	
Standard prints 5½c	
Std. staple gingham 7c	
Dress gingham 7½c-9½c	
Kid-finished cambrics 4c -4½c	

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 3.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 4,795,889 against 4,913,301 last week, 4,440,109 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,680,889 against 3,795,301 last week and 3,152,109 last year, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,115,000 against 1,118,000 last week and 1,288,000 last year.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 3.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 3, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	103,899	73,091
Overland to mills and Canada	16,465	17,435
Southern mill takings (estimated)	40,000	40,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	27,503	36,654
Brought into sight for the week	132,861	93,872

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,689,019	6,098,918
Overland to mills and Canada	736,117	642,820
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,640,000	1,765,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	470,321	484,164

Brought into sight thus far for season 10,535,457 8,990,902
Five thousand three hundred and forty-five bales added to receipts for season.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	
American Spinning Co.	160	
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90	
Aragon Mills	65	
Arcadia Mills	100	
Arkwright Mills	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	132	
Brandon Mills	101	
Brogan Mills	61	
Calhoun Mills	61	
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	175	
Clifton Mfg. Co.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd	100	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	88	95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	
D. E. Converse Co.	100	
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	
Drayton Mills	90	95
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117	
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co.	55	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	210	
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	67	
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	
Glenwood Mills	140	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95	
Gluck Mills	101	
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd	38	
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Grendel Mills	101	
Hamrick Mills	110	
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	
Inman Mills	110	
Inman Mills, pfd	101	
Jackson Mills	95	
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cotton Mills	130	
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98	
Langley Mfg. Co.	120	127
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	
Limestone Cotton Mills	175	
Lockhart Mills	75	
Marlboro Mills	80	
Mills Mfg. Co.	100	105
Hollohon Mfg. Co.	105	
Monarch Cot. Mills	105	110
Monaghan Mills	106	
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six Mills	140	145
Norris Cotton Mills	130	
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd	90	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90	
Orr Cotton Mills	101	
Ottarway Mills	100	
Oconee common	100	
Oconee, pfd	100	
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	100	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100	
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	102½	
Pelkeus Cotton Mills	92	98
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	170	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista		80
Atherton		75
Avon		100
Bloomfield		110
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.		95
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	100
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd		101
Clara		110
Cliffside	190	200
Cora		135
Dilling		
Elford		125
Elmira, pfd		100
Erwin, pfd		101
Florence		120
Gaston		71
Gibson	70	75
Highland Park		200
Highland Park, pfd		101
Henrietta		170
Kesler		140
Linden		
Loray, pfd	90	95
Lowell		200
Lumberton		251
Mooreville	125	
Modena		100
Nokomis, N. C.		200
Ozark		110
Patterson	120	125
Roanoke Mills		
Salisbury		136
Statesville Cot. Mills	100	
Trenton, N. C.		
Tuscarora		110
Washington, pfd		107½
Washington, com		
Wiscasset	120	125
Woodlawn		103

Riverside Mills	25
Saxon Mills	125 130
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60
Spartan Mills	123
Toxaway Mills	72
Union-Buffer Mills, 1st pfd	70
Union-Buffer Mills, 2d pfd	15
Victor Mfg. Co.	115 117
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120
Williamston Mills	120
Woodruff Cotton Mills	120
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	107
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	106 110
Watts Mills	100

"Why don't you save your money?"

"What's the use? If you get a little money saved up, what are you going to do with it? If you keep it in the house a burglar will get it; if you put it in a bank Morgan will get it, and if you keep it in your pockets your wife will get it—so I say again—what's the use?"

—Exchange.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The advance in the price of cotton has caused many Southern spinners to withdraw or advance their quotations. One spinner who recently sold 20-2 warps at 22 1-2 cents would not consider less than 23 1-4 cents.

While many express the opinion that prices have reached bottom the situation is in a great measure in the hands of the spinners, and on their actions depend the course of prices. Every one, from the retail distributor of goods to the manufacturer, is buying from hand to mouth. The retailer comes into the market with very decided ideas of how large a quantity of each class of goods he will buy, and in the great majority of cases nothing the wholesaler can say, no price he may quote as an inducement to large purchasers, shakes the resolution to buy only for immediate needs.

Very few manufacturers have yarn in stock for possible needs, and the dealers have no large stocks on which to draw to supply any great demand. Under these circumstances, any demand for finished goods will force manufacturers to buy yarn, and if they cannot supply their needs from stock they will have to go to the spinners.

Southern Single Skeins:		
8s	20	20 1-2
10s	20	20 1-2-21
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2-22
16s	21	21 1-2-22
20s	22	—
24s	24	—
30s	24	24 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:		
4s to 8s	20	20 1-2-21
10s	21	—
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	21	21 1-2
20s	22	22 1-2
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	24	—
30s	25	—
40s	29	—
50s	36	—
60s	42	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:		
8-3 hard twist	20	20 1-2
8-4 slack	21	21 1-2
9-4 slack	21	21 1-2-22

Southern Single Warps:		
8s	20	20 1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	21	21 1-2-22 1-2
20s	21	21 1-2-22
24s	24	—
26s	24	—
30s	24	24 1-2
40s	28	28 1-2-29

Southern Two-Ply Warps:		
8s	21	—
10s	21	21 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2

14s	22	—
16s	22	—
20s	22	22 1-2-23
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	24	—
30s	24	24 1-2-25
36s	27	27 1-2-28
40s	28	28 1-2-29
50s	36	36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:		
8s	21	—
10s	21	21 1-2
12s	22	—
14s	22	—
16s	22	22 1-2-23
18s	23	—
20s	23	—
22s	23	23 1-2
24s	23	23 1-2-24
26s	24	24 1-2-25
30s	26	—
40s	30	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:		
20s	26	—
24s	26	26 1-2-27
26s	27	27 1-2
30s	30	—
40s	34	—
50s	39	—
60s	45	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:		
20s	30	30 1-2
24s	33	—
30s	37	—
40s	42	43
50s	50	—
60s	59	60

RAMIE'S RECORD.

(Continued from page 8)

fire hose piping. Well, ramie has been used for this purpose and it drenched the brigade. Unlike cotton, ramie does not contract with wetting, the interstices in a ramie hose pipe do not close and water leaks from every pore of it.

Ramie is very inflammable and for that reason commission dressers and combers have been known to refuse to take it into the mill. Commission spinners decline to spin ramie in rooms in which worsted or other material is being spun as ramie fibers fly in all directions about the room. The monotonous story of the bad in ramie may be broken with some references to the good. Strength and immunity from contraction in moisture qualify ramie for use in making driving ropes and spinning bands. These advantages are offset by the readiness of ramie to break at any joining and despite persistent attempts the production of these has attained no important dimensions. An enthusiast engaged in a small way in making ramie spinning bands has demonstrated on paper that he can make cent per cent on a capital of \$15,000, but the capital has not been put up and the estimate has not been subject to test and need not be accepted beforehand.

Ramie is always marketable in the form of noils and were it possible to make a profit on bleached noils

Excellent Location for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

at 10 cents a pound, ramie would indeed be a competitor of the older fibers. To sell noils at 10 cents one has to sell the top at about 42 cents and the top is less flexible in its use. The noils go for blankets, for fancy yarns and for bandages. Ramie's high absorptive powers make it excellent for the last-named goods.

However, ramie is not cheap enough to compete with cotton. China-grass, the hand-stripped, boiled and beaten bast treated by natives about Hankow, costs 6 cents a pound in China on the average of late years and on occasion rises to \$60 a ton in London. Rhea ribbons are got from India and Burma for 3 cents a pound upward. They are sometimes black and fermented encumbered with much woody matter and brown cuticle and with all sorts of knot intervals along the stalk. At best, the original cost is doubled in producing a spinnable flasse and on combing the loss is anything between 20 and 70 per cent.

It has been complained to me by one of the dupes who lost his little all in the vain endeavor to make ramie commercially successful that there is no reckoning with the vagaries of the market or with the differences of quality in the successive lots received. The supply of ramie is limited and any new demand sends up the price. To obtain constant supplies one has to make a contract to take a specified number of tons a month. It is almost impossible to judge the yield from any sample of raw material and in the present condition one has to take the delivery that is tendered, be it first, second, third or fourth crop good or bad, right or wrong.

These uncertainties of supply of course do not interfere with the sanguine estimates of the company promoter. I quote from the prospectus of a company as a specimen of the kind of calculation the ramie enthusiast makes. He buys two tons (4,480 pounds) at £28 (\$140 a ton) costing 6 cents per pound and out of this sells 2,000 pounds of yarn at \$1.16 per pound and in this ingenious manner makes a profit of some \$1,385 per week on paper. The defects common to ramie estimates in general appear here in their usual form. You cannot buy China grass at the price and the market price for yarn is in the neighborhood of

60 cents per pound. But by under-estimating by 50 per cent the cost of material, over-estimating by 100 per cent the value of product and ignoring entirely the item of noils, the fabulous result is very easily reached. Any profit desired can be reached in the same manner and in point of fact has been reached by the subjects of ramie hypnotism.

It has been said with some show of authority that ramie has been the source of a loss to planters and manufacturers of some \$150,000,000 in the last fifty years. The figures are beyond verification, but they cannot include the fortunes that victims of the ramie delusion have pencilled out or chalked up on mantelpiece and blank walls. These unrealized sums surpass the bounds of arithmetic and trespass on the verges of eternity.

Many fortunes have been lost in ramie and it is not difficult to trace a few million dollars that manufacturers have dropped. No fortunes have been made out of the fiber and one concern alone in all the world has shown itself able to maintain dividends for a length of time out of working this material. The shining exception is Erste Deutsche Ramie Gesellschaft, Emmendingen, Germany, and say what one will, the fairly established success of a single mill is not a certificate of the universal utility of a fiber that has been known to the Western world for three hundred years and that has been the subject of industrial experiments for about a century.

The further development of ramie received a check in the popularization of mercerized cotton and there is no saying what it may receive from further developments of substances like artificial silk. Until it can be grown at a low price and until it can be degummed more certainly and at less expense than at present, ramie is unable to set the textile world on fire. Ramie has had a qualified success as a hygienic or faddist kind of underwear and ramie, owing to its absorbent faculties, has proved to be a suitable material for knitting into gas-mantles requiring impregnation with luminous earths. Outside these special fields ramie has made no considerable headway against cotton, flax wool or silk.—Textile World Record

ELECTRIC DRIVE IN TEXTILE MILLS.

(Continued from page 5)

required. Some mill men force production to the highest point, while others are content to run at moderate speeds and production.

The varying cost of fuel, the quantity and varying temperature of condenser water, and the difficulty of obtaining accurate data make it impossible to arrive at any

accurate conclusion regarding an average cost of steam-generated power in textile mills.

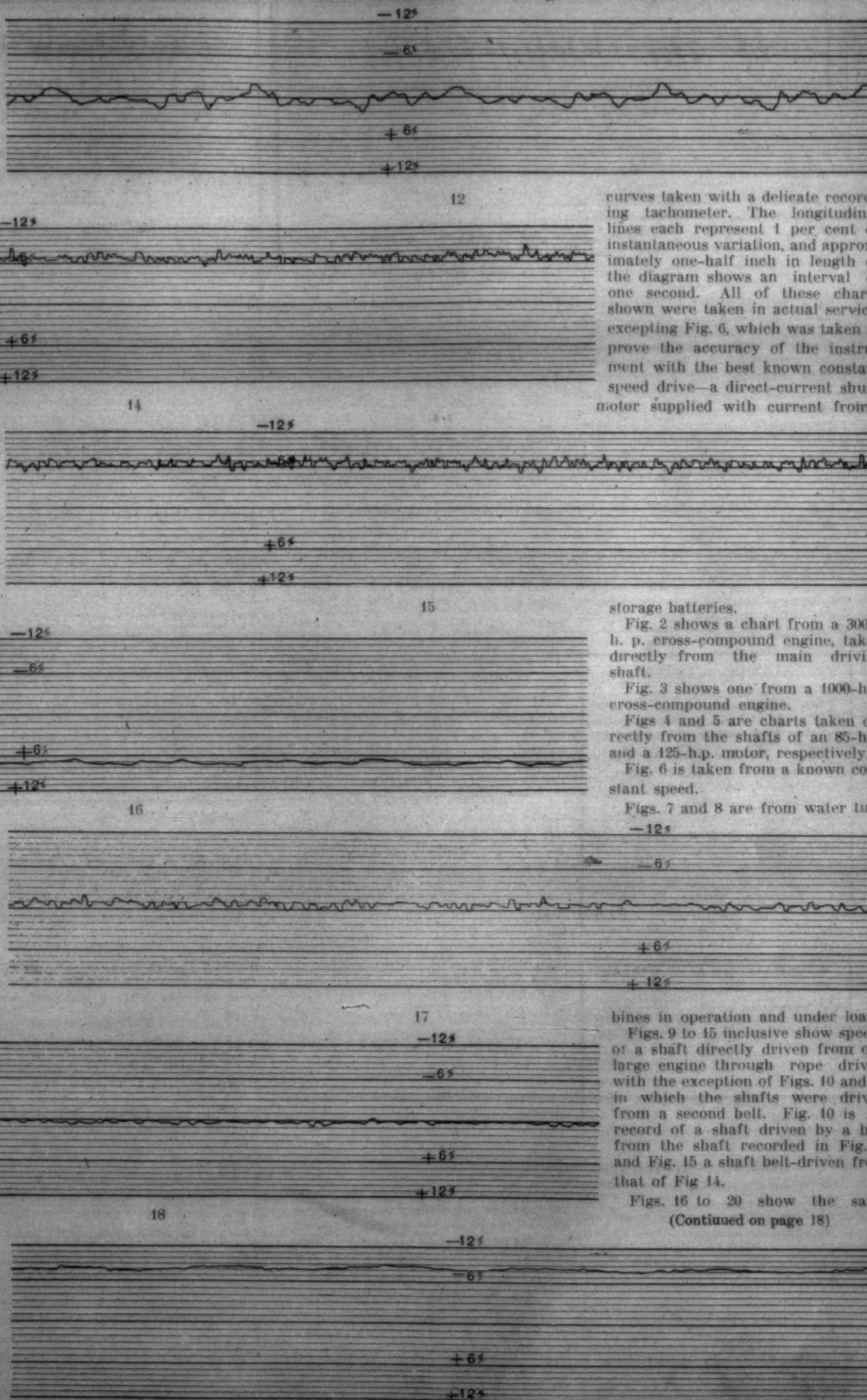
In electrically-driven mills the absolute horse power-hours and the indicated power can be determined at any time. An opportunity is given to check wastes and correct them, and a considerable amount of non-productive power is saved by the elimination of useless shafting.

Assuming the price of electricity to be \$25 per h.p. per year for 11 hours per day, 306 days per year, and

assuming a saving at equal production of 15 per cent in power, which I consider conservative, the cost at which steam power must be generated to equal the price of electric power will be \$24.25. From this must be deducted the fixed charge on the difference in first cost, which we may take at 12 per cent on \$45.10 or \$5.41 per h. p. per year, leaving \$18.84, plus \$1.90 which will be required for the heating and slashing operations of the mill, or a total of \$17.74 as the figures at which steam power

must be generated to be equal in cost to electric power at \$25 per h. p.; and in this figure there must be included the cost of all oil, waste, labor, fuel, ash removal, coal handling, superintendence and, most important of all, the item of repairs, which is frequently omitted entirely in making estimates of steam power cost. If it were possible to attain this figure with a steam drive, a power only very inferior to electric drive would then be obtained.

Figs 2 to 51 show a series of



curves taken with a delicate recording tachometer. The longitudinal lines each represent 1 per cent of instantaneous variation, and approximately one-half inch in length of the diagram shows an interval of one second. All of these charts shown were taken in actual service excepting Fig. 6, which was taken to prove the accuracy of the instrument with the best known constant speed drive—a direct-current shunt motor supplied with current from

storage batteries.

Fig. 2 shows a chart from a 3000-h. p. cross-compound engine, taken directly from the main driving shaft.

Fig. 3 shows one from a 1000-h.p. cross-compound engine.

Figs 4 and 5 are charts taken directly from the shafts of an 85-h.p. and a 125-h.p. motor, respectively.

Fig. 6 is taken from a known constant speed.

Figs. 7 and 8 are from water tur-

bines in operation and under load.

Figs. 9 to 15 inclusive show speed of a shaft directly driven from one large engine through rope drives with the exception of Figs. 10 and 11 in which the shafts were driven from a second belt. Fig. 10 is a record of a shaft driven by a belt from the shaft recorded in Fig. 9 and Fig. 15 a shaft belt-driven from that of Fig. 14.

Figs. 16 to 20 show the same (Continued on page 18)

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining the employment bureau will be \$1.00. The large personal acquaintance of Mr. Clark, with the mill presidents and managers, tends to keep him advised of positions that will be open and will make our employment bureau effective. If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

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We want agents at every cotton mill in the South and are paying liberal commissions for such work. We expect to push our circulation and a live man can make a neat sum by simply canvassing his mill.

The **Southern Textile Bulletin** is already a popular journal and at the low subscription price of \$1.00 per year is selling readily.

Write us for details.
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A northern man with strong financial backing wishes to purchase a gingham mill in the South or purchase the controlling interest in one. Mill must be in good repair and in operation. Address, **Gingham Mill,** care **Southern Textile Bulletin.**

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had ten years of actual experience and have diploma of correspondence course. Can handle a mill on either plain or fancy weaving. Good references. Address No. 4.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT at not less than \$2,000. Nine years experience as superintendent. Married; age 43. Now employed, but wish to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or as carder in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Married. Age 36. Sober, 16 years experience as carder and spinner. 4 years with present mill as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 6.

Overseer of Spinning Wanted.

We have a call for an overseer of spinning and twisting in a 6,000 spindle mill, but have no one on our list that is suitable.

If any subscriber of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** wants this position he should advise us at once.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

ELECTRIC DRIVE IN TEXTILE MILLS

(Continued from page 17)

shafts driven by motors after the mill has been converted. Figs. 9 and 16, 10 and 17, 11 and 18, 12 and 19 14 and 20, 15 and 21 represent steam and electric drives, respectively.

It will be seen from these records that a very material improvement in initial speed and transmitted speed has taken place. This mill was selected, among many others, as being representative of a large well equipped mill, and the steam drive is much worse in many of the mills chartered.

(Continued Next Week)

Art and Diplomacy.

"Nope," said the sheriff of Punkintown, "we don't have no trouble whatever with them barefoot Salomy dancers."

"Do you invoke the law to make them stop?"

"Don't have to. Before the show starts I jes' go around and empty a box of tacks on the stage, an' they quit of their own accord."—Exchange.

On the Installment Plan.

A young man once carried a lady some flowers. "Oh, aren't they beautiful!" she said. "And there is a little dew on them still." "Yes," stammered the youth, "there is a little dew on them, but it will be paid tomorrow."—Baltimore Sun.

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